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Mass Attack Made on 'Gas' Tax Increase

Back to 'hoss-n-buggy' days forecast by big delegation of Bay State autoists at hearing.

A bit of drama came to Beacon Hill this morning as organized motorists brought a horse and buggy to the Mount Vernon Street portico, insisting an added cent on the gasoline tax would compel a return to old dobbin and the shay.

The cavalcade of automobiles, decorated with signs, and the buggy came up to the State House from Arlington and Newbury streets and helped pack hearing room 407 with some 200 persons as the Legislative Committee on Taxation heard arguments on proposals to increase the gasoline tax, and to levy a 2-cent impost on every package of cigarettes sold in the Commonwealth.

Both proposals are a part of the Nine-Point Progrram prepared by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long at the request of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who is seeking new revenues to soften the impact of a greatly increased State Tax on the cities and towns.

Net $6,000,000

Comissioner Long told the Committee today he believed the gas tax increase would net the Commonwealth about $6,000,000 a year. When added to the tax already imposed, this would mean the State would realize $25,000,000 yearly from gasoline taxes.

Sidney S. von Loesechke, representing the Automobile Legal Association, informed the Committee that a recent poll of A. L. A. members had shown 96 per cent opposed to the proposed increase. Pointing out that the Republican Party platform had taken a stand against diversion of gas tax receipts from road building or maintaining, Mr. von Loesechke insisted it would be inconsistent to now increase the tax and divert more of it than ever.

James M. Keefe of Lawrence, President of the American Automobile Association, who was in charge of the parade that preceded the hearing, assailed the gas tax increase as unfair to drivers.

Cigarettes Tax

Chief debate today centered around the proposal to tax cigarettes. Commissioner Long estimated it would raise between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000 in new revenues. He said the tax would be easy to collect and administer because the sale of cigarettes was largely centralized in a comparatively few hands. He said that some 23 States now have a cigarette tax and have generally found it satisfactory. Both Connecticut and Vermont now have such a tax, he said, and measures for the adoption of such a levy are now pending in each of the remaining New England States.

Mr. Long said the present Federal cigarette tax is 6 cents. The State levy would bring it up to 8 cents.

Andrew Kerr, President of the Cape Cod Farm Bureau Federation and spokesman today for the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, said his organizations had favored the cigarette tax by almost unanimous votes taken at recent meetings. Mr. Kerr said farmers were disturbed by the mounting real estate tax and were anxious to broaden the tax base for the relief of property.

House Owners Support

This view was supported by T. R. Flynn, representing Boston apartment house owners.

Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston, however, flatly told the Committee that the gas and cigarette tax proposals were simply parts of a "psychological scheme to split opposition to a general 2 per cent retail sales tax."

His explanation was that by aiming taxes at specific groups or industries it was hoped to gain support from such groups and businesses for the general sales tax proposal which Commissioner Long has sought for several years.

A substitute tax proposal was advanced by Samuel Silverman, representing retail druggists and tobacco dealers. He urged taxation of intangibles, meaning the capital value of stocks and bonds.

Representative Kalus immediately endorsed this suggestion, saying it would eliminate all the "poor man's taxes."

Commissioner Long opposed such a tax on the grounds that it would inevitably drive capital out of the Commonwealth.

Many Workers Over 40, N. Y. Utility Reports

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Edison Company, of New York reported to its 37,350 employees March 18 that 40 per cent of them were more than 40 years old. Of these, more than 3,500 were hired when they were past 40.

The report further disclosed that employees' average length of service with the company was 12 years.

Americans at Work
"The Job for Women"
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Federal Expert Explains Housing Aims

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Women Voters Hear Challenge and Defense

Standing in the picture is Col. G. deFreest Larner, special assistant to the Federal Housing Administrator. Seated at the table, left to right, are Calvin H. Yuill, executive director, Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston; Joseph D. Leland, Boston Society of Architects; and Ernest A. Johnson, secretary-treasurer, Building and Construction Trades Council. Inset, Thomas F. McSweeney, consulting engineer, former FHA Director of Research, who challenged the value of FHA in slum clearance and low rental benefits.

FHA Theory of low rentals challenged: Page 13.

Action by Tobin On Dog Races At Garden Awaited

The petition for approval of dog racing in the Boston Garden, which was given a 15 to 3 vote of approval by the City Council yesterday, is expected to go to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin for approval or veto this afternoon. The Mayor said this morning that he was not yet ready to comment on what his position would be. It was generally believed in City Hall circles, however, that he would approve the petition.

The City Council approved a similar application a month ago, and at that time it was signed by acting Mayor George A. Murray, in the absence of Mayor Tobin who was on vacation in Florida. Judge Louis S. Cox of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, however, ruled the action invalid. It was held that not being an "emergency matter" the petition should have awaited the signature of the Mayor himself.

The Greyhound Racing Corporation is seeking to hold dog races in the Garden from April 18 through May 31.

Vanderbilt Asks Arbitration In Rhode Island Truck Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt strove today to bring representatives of the 2,500 striking truck drivers and the commercial haulers of Rhode Island together, set up a board of arbitration, and thus end the two-day strike which has completely tied up highway traffic of nonperishable goods.

The State House conference was attended by Carl E. L. Gill, a conciliator from the United States Department of Labor. At noon it was learned that there was some difficulty in selecting the personnel of the proposed board.

Special Meeting

The commercial haulers will meet again late this afternoon, and the union has opened its hall for a special session as soon as their committee headed by Joseph Prior returns from the conference.

Both sides met yesterday with Harvey Saul, Director of Labor, who said after the meeting that each seemed unwilling to yield an inch, and that he was very pessimistic about a speedy settlement. This morning the Governor felt that the arbitration plan would be adopted.

Despite the fact that the Providence police and State troopers notified the commercial haulers that convoys would be provided for trucks carrying nonperishable goods, none of the 200 or more trucks at terminals in Providence, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket failed to move today.

Food and fuel was being distributed without interference as was delivery from department stores.

Shortly before noon union headquarters reported that 32 smaller trucking concerns had signed agreements with the union. Their drivers were given special stickers to place on the truck windshields.

Picket Lines at Border

Mass picket lines are still being maintained at the State line and roving bands of striking truckmen are cruising about the terminal.

With the exception of 11 men taken to headquarters of East Providence and Cranston police by State troopers and warned against stopping interstate trucks, the strikers have whole-heartedly co-operated with the authorities.

A group which stopped a truck of perishables from Boston yesterday was immediately removed from service.

The strike, although not causing any great hardships to the public in general, is greatly affecting hundreds of men who are engaged regularly in loading interstate trucks.

Intimate Message from Washington

State Legislatures Are Excellent National Barometers and Study of Their Doings Shows Some Remarkable Trends

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

The state legislatures, with all their faults, are an indication of grass-roots public opinion which is seldom summarized for the Nation as a whole. People in each State know what is going on, but people in the Nation do not know what it all adds up to. Yet these state legislatures are extremely important; in many ways they forecast national trends. What they do today, or don't do, Congress may reflect tomorrow. They deserve study.

No less than 43 such legislatures have been in session this year. Of this total, 12 have already adjourned, and as many more are on the eve of adjournment. Many others will continue far into the late spring and summer.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has just made a useful summary of the work and prospects of these legislatures. The results are about what you would expect: A period of political stagnation, some reaction and repeal of reform legislation already passed, some striving toward economy, but on the whole nothing but marking time. What the State legislatures have already performed is a pretty good preview therefore of what the Congress is likely to have performed when its midsummer adjournment day arrives.

Many of these legislatures, remember, are Republican-controlled. The swing-back has gone farther in State governments than it has in the National Government. There are 14 new Republican Governors. What are they accomplishing? Do they offer a preview of what may be expected in Washington in 1941? Perhaps.

Few Gains in Economy

Take finances first. Definite economy waves are reported in many State Legislatures. But accomplishments are disappointingly few. Data is available on 34 states. Roughly, their appropriations may be summarized as follows:

Possible or Actual Decline	About the Same	Increase
Alabama	Akansas	California
Idaho	Colorado	Indiana
Illinois	Connecticut	Kansas
Michigan	Delaware	Maine
Minnesota	Georgia	Massachusetts
Ohio	Iowa	New Mexico
Pennsylvania	Maryland	New York
Rhode Island	Montana	North Carolina
South Dakota	New Hampshire	Tennessee
	New Jersey	Utah
	Oregon	Washington
	Vermont	West Virginia
		Wisconsin
9	12	13

But there are other significant tests. Among them are the tendencies of the States toward the implementation of national legislation, one of the jobs for which the whole country looks to the individual commonwealths. Two tests are on state wages and hours laws, and on the "Little Wagner Act." In the latter case, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Utah have such legislation already. In Wisconsin, steps are under way to repeal a "Little Wagner Act" passed by the La Follette Legislature. In several other States, some pending labor legislation is in the anti-union direction.

But on the whole there is a vast apathy toward legislation intended to establish and safeguard collective bargaining, one of the keystones of the New Deal structure. Here is the record of States concerning "Little Wagner Acts:"

None	Moribund	Still Alive
Alabama	Arkansas	California
Georgia	Colorado	Connecticut
Idaho	Ohio	Delaware
Illinois		Maine
Indiana		Minnesota
Iowa		New Hampshire
Kansas		New Jersey
Michigan		Texas
Missouri		8
Montana		
New Mexico		
North Carolina		
Oregon		
Rhode Island		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Vermont		
Washington		Already Law
West Virginia		Massachusetts
Wisconsin		New York
(Repealing)		Pennsylvania
		Utah
20	3	4

From this conspectus it is seen that there is little prospect of collective bargaining making progress in the States in 1939. Of the eight States where bills are still alive, it seems unlikely that more than three or four will pass the legislation.

Wage-Hour Situation

The situation is almost equally unpromising for state wage and hour legislation, although such bills are much less bitterly opposed, indeed, may be supported by some business interests. Here is the tabulation on wages and hours:

None	Moribund	Still Alive
Alabama	Colorado	California
Arkansas	Ohio	Connecticut
Georgia	West Virginia	Delaware
Idaho	Wisconsin	Kansas
Illinois		Maine
Indiana		Maryland
Iowa		Massachusetts
Michigan		New Hampshire
Minnesota		New Jersey
Missouri		North Carolina
Montana		Texas
New Mexico		
New York		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Utah		
Vermont		
Washington		
21	4	11

That is the record. State legislatures are notoriously susceptible to lobby influence. It is fairly easy to block legislation that attacks special interests. Labor lobbies are not at all strong in many of them. But this tabulation shows the immense obstacles to economic reform in the States, as the political situation now stands. It also reveals that the morass of heavy spending is a very difficult one from which to escape, that economy is easier to preach than to practice.

Some state legislatures used to be even more progressively inclined than the Roosevelt congresses. Probably none such now remain. Others were always fairly conservative. But the steady swing of the pendulum is as plain as day.

Erwin D. Canham

Latin America Ponders Stand On Aggression

New World's desire for national integrity is big factor in rallying anti-Fascist bloc.

The News

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 21 (AP)—Resistance to international Fascism in the Americas through an aroused popular movement is the aim of nearly 300 delegates from 10 American Nations, meeting here in the International Congress for the Democracies of America.

Leftist in tendency, the conference is organized by nongovernmental organizations, including the American Labor Party; Labor's Non-Partisan League represented by Miss Kathryn Lewis, daughter of the leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; the United Students Peace Movement, and the Council for Pan American Democracy. Miss Lewis was today elected chairman of the Committee on Social Problems.

The Background

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty independent Nations of Latin America, fabulously rich in resources, sparsely populated for the most part, and tempting to aggressors, today are pondering where their destiny lies in a world forming the first outlines of an "anti-aggression" bloc.

Montevideo's Congress for the Democracies of America discloses in sharp focus the reaction of many inter-American leftists and inter-American labor to Fascist conquests abroad. Robustly, they are for self-defense of the Americas.

Latin American Governments, however, do not speak officially today in Montevideo. Some of the delegations have the blessing of their Governments, but others, as in the case of Peru, are persona non grata.

Actions Weighed

The Governments warily pick their path, since every move made now may set them in a course from which it would not be easy to withdraw.

Influential sections of the Latin American press are outspoken in criticism of Reichsführer Hitler's Czecho-Slovakian conquest. The Nicaraguan newspaper La Prensa portrays Herr Hitler as a potential destroyer of civilization.

During the past year Latin America has watched Austria absorbed. It has seen Czecho-Slovakia dismembered and absorbed. It has seen Spain removed from the republican column by international Fascism. It has seen China invaded.

Smaller Nations Ponder

The point has not been missed that smaller nations which find themselves in the path of expanding Fascist empires must either find powerful outside support, or lose their independence.

This point is made by Christovam Dantas, writing in the Diario da Noite of São Paulo, Brazil. The same theme recurred frequently at the Lima Conference last December.

Latin America does not enter directly into today's path of Fascist territorial expansion. Eastern Europe, southern France, and Northern Africa appear as the focal points. Yet Washington and the Latin American capitals look ahead and want to be prepared for any eventuality.

This is basic: The Latin American desire for political independence inclines every Nation there to march firmly in line with the stop-aggression bloc, as long as this bloc holds out the maximum guarantee of national integrity. Latin Americans, regardless of their own self-admitted lapses from operative democracy, treasure national independence above all else.

Roland Hall Sharp

German and Jew Swap Businesses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUNELLEN, N. J., March 21—After 12 years of indifferent success as an ice merchant here, Karl Schurr, German immigrant, has decided that he prefers his native country and is going to trade places under the Third Reich with an undisclosed Jewish family. The ingenious transaction in the field of international barter involves property and business rights, and the Schurrs will leave Dunellen for Germany as soon as their "successors" arrive here.

It was not that he blamed the United States for his poor fortune, Mr. Schurr explained, because he liked this country, but it was not the same as being in your own homeland. Then he is sympathetic with the dictatorship of Adolf Hitler; and letters from friends in Germany had advised him to return—a step which became feasible when he learned of the opportunity to exchange his business here for one which a Jew was being forced to abandon in Germany under National Socialist racial laws.

"I have nothing against the Jewish people," he said. "If I can help one of their families while also helping my own, so much the better."

Lewis Gets Agreement In Wilkes Barre Strike

NEW YORK (AP)—John L. Lewis announced March 20 a tentative agreement, subject to approval by the Wilkes Barre, Pa., Newspaper Guild Unit, to end a five-and-one-half-months-old strike on three Wilkes Barre newspapers that suspended publication last October.

The agreement was concluded by representatives of the newspapers and of the Guild after four days of closeted discussions here. Terms were not disclosed by Mr. Lewis, the C. I. O. president, who acted as spokesman and adviser for the negotiators.

Representatives of the Guild planned to leave for Wilkes Barre immediately to present the proposed contract to the local unit.

The Guild went on strike last Oct. 1, the deadline it had set for signing of a new contract. Two days later, the four Wilkes Barre newspapers suspended publication. The Sunday Independent resumed operations six weeks ago under a Guild agreement.

Kansas Tax Tokens

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—A bill abolishing metal tokens as a medium for payment of a 2 per cent state sales tax has just been passed by the Senate and submitted to Gov. Payne H. Ratner, who advocated it in his campaign. The tax, remaining in effect, will be paid in cash.

'Halt Reich': U.S. Set To Back British Move

Moscow says Britain has rejected proposal for parley; economic barrier studied.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 21—The active consideration of ideas put forward from all sides to halt further German aggression has brought to the forefront three main sets of proposals:

1. International conference to draft plans for collective defense, which, Viscount Halifax said in the House of Lords March 20, was to be the future British policy.
2. Joint declaration against aggression by Britain, France, and Russia to be open to signature by other states.
3. Co-ordination of economic efforts to control distribution of raw materials used for making munitions.

The question of an international conference first came to light March 18 when the British Government sounded out Balkan States concerning their attitude to such a proposal. It since has been put forward more categorically by Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, who suggests a six-power meeting might take place in Bucharest in view of the fact Rumania appears to be more directly threatened than the other states at the moment.

Cleavage of Opinion

It is still uncertain, however, whether other governments are ready for such a conference. One objection put forward is that it might reveal a considerable cleavage of opinion which, instead of deterring Germany from further acts of aggression, would then encourage it.

Another aspect of the problem is shown in the communiqué issued in Moscow today which declares that Britain considered "premature" a Russian proposal for a six-power conference. However, there is nothing to prevent such a conference from being held, even if Britain and France should decide to make their first move a joint declaration.

Advocates of a joint declaration are faced with the difficulty of wording the proposed document. If it is too vague it might discourage smaller states from resisting. Yet, on the other hand, there is still considerable divergence of views as to the conditions under which the three major powers, Britain, France, and Russia, are prepared to co-operate. It is uncertain, for instance, whether Russia either could or would come to the aid of France and Britain if a future act of aggression were directed westward instead of eastward.

These are questions which can only be dealt with properly around a table instead of as at present, by means of an exchange of written messages between some half-dozen capitals with all the delay enhanced by the fact that they have to be coded and decoded lest they should be tapped en route.

Exchange of Views

The presence of President Lebrun and Foreign Minister Bonnet in London during the next few days is expected to speed up a preliminary exchange of views between two or three of the major states concerned.

[France today in the first group of decrees issued under Premier Daladier's dictatorial power, increased the work week to 60 hours. This affects a number of key industries, including railways and mines.]

In the economic sphere, it is gradually becoming clearer that events are forcing the democracies into a policy deliberately calculated to restrict still further Germany's declining export trade.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, meanwhile an-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

By a Staff Artist

President Lebrun
France is now operating by dictatorial decree

Lebruns' Visit To Britain Ties Countries Closer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 21—Not so much because of the central European crisis—important as this is—as on account of the new dictatorial decree regime just established by Premier Daladier in France, the visit to London of President and Mme. Lebrun has taken on greatly increased political and diplomatic significance.

For while the British King and Queen formally entertain the French President and his wife amid brilliant trappings in picturesquely beflagged London, Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, will be busy conferring with Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, and other British statesmen.

These conversations which might have been a mere formality are now expected to become serious negotiations, both because of the new British attitude toward the "necessity" of checking further German expansion and because M. Bonnet represents a France which differs emphatically from that of a week ago.

Britain Was Reluctant

It is an open secret that the British Government heretofore has been reluctant to go very far or very fast in meeting France's demands for putting teeth into the Entente Cordiale because there have been grave doubts here as to whether the French Nation would be able to pull itself together and manifest the necessary unity, Governmental stability, and economic efficiency required to meet the challenge of the totalitarian states.

Now for the first time M. Bonnet can claim that Premier Daladier with his practically unlimited dictatorial powers obtained from the French Parliament last week has the means as well as the desire to make France into a powerful country, both as far as military organization and economic production are concerned. M. Bonnet, it is understood on good authority, intends to make full use of this new position to insist that Britain come nearer to meeting France halfway with regard to the amount of manpower Britain is willing to furnish for defense purposes in the event of war.

The French General Staff is defi-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Daladier becomes "dictator" of France; maps defense program: Page 5.

Their First Speech —And It's in French

By the Associated Press

London, March 21

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose will make the first speeches of their careers—in French—when they formally address Mme. Lebrun during her visit with President Lebrun of France to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

The little girls, daughters of the King and Queen will thank Mme. Lebrun for elaborately-gowned dolls the people of France gave them after their parents' visit to Paris last summer.

Both Princesses speak French fluently and Elizabeth wrote "most of her speech" herself.

Washington considers note set pace for strong policy by Nations of Europe.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—With publication of the text of the American note to Germany condemning the conquest of Czechoslovakia and refusing to recognize the result, the first stage of the development of American policy towards Europe's latest crisis is concluded.

The American note was very brief, describing the former Czecho-Slovak provinces of Bohemia and Moravia as "now under the de facto administration of the German authorities," and stating that: "The Government of the United States does not recognize that any legal basis exists for the status so indicated."

But to the note was appended the statement issued by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, scathingly condemning the German conquest. It conveyed in official form, though not incorporated in the note, the full measure of American criticism.

Initial Steps Taken

As the State Department conceives the situation as of today the United States has taken the necessary initial steps to clear the way for the development of a collective European effort to halt the further advance of German aggression.

The next move, in other words, is up to Europe, and primarily to Britain. The immediate question is whether the line of resistance is to be drawn at the borders of Rumania. Germany is expected to annex Memel and probably also to incorporate Hungary, at least in its economic orbit. But those are minor considerations. The next major German advance must be at the expense of Rumania or Poland or both. Those are the important countries and the countries essential to a stand if Reichsführer Hitler is to be prevented from achieving complete dominance in eastern Europe.

No Basis for Complaint

No one here pretends to know whether Britain and France will take the steps necessary to make a stand possible before Rumania and Poland are lost. The question is now in the stage of European fermentation. But there is complete satisfaction here that Washington has removed any last vestige of basis for any British or French complaint that the United States is an obstacle to such a development. This has been done by making American repugnance against German aggression abundantly clear. It has been implemented by a drastic blow at German export trade with the 25 per cent countervailing duty.

The United States still has powerful weapons against Germany at its command. Section 338 of the Tariff Act under which any or all German exports to the United States could be embargoed remains as yet unused. Remaining diplomatic relations can be severed if that step is necessary to impress American disapproval on the rulers of Germany.

U. S. Backs Resistance

The net conclusion in informed quarters is, therefore, that American diplomacy has now made the maximum contribution necessary to the development of collective European resistance. Britain and France have been given ample proof of American approval of resistance to German aggression. They also know that every effort is being made to speed revision of the Neutrality Act to bolster their military power in the European balance.

It now rests with them whether they will take advantage of this American clearance for action by them. If they choose to organize resistance to German aggression at the borders of Rumania and Poland, there is full implicit assurance further steps will be taken here to support that line of resistance. But it remains now for them to make their decisions.

Neutrality Revision Sought

But those steps are not on the immediate program of action and as far as can be determined they will be used only if a real stand is decided upon in Europe. Then they can be brought out to strengthen the effectiveness of that stand. What is being pressed energetically today is development of a Congressional disposi-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

European Crisis News in Brief

Washington—Text of United States note to Germany refusing to recognize seizure of Czecho-Slovakia is made public: Page 1.

Paris—Premier Daladier's first dictatorial decrees establish 60-hour work week and tighten economic control: Pages 1 and 5.

Paris—French Government seem content leaving initiative in British hands: Page 5.

London—Britain studies the next move: Page 1.

Moscow—Soviet shows aloof attitude as it reports Britain declining a part in Russia's proposed six-power conference: Page 5.

London—President Lebrun of France arrives for state visit which takes on heightened political significance: Page 1.

Rome—Italy gets direct word from Hitler on new situation caused by Czech seizure: Page 4.

Executive Prestige Is Stake Of Two Battles in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21 — Two major battles now being fought in Congress turn largely on the basic issue of Roosevelt prestige.

In the Senate, the Wheeler Amendment to the executive reorganization bill is directed against Mr. Roosevelt and would increase Congressional control over the President's proposed reorganization power.

In the House, the Roosevelt request for an additional $150,000,000 for WPA has become largely a matter of prestige, and Congressmen now propose to give Mr. Roosevelt only $100,000,000 for relief funds so as to have the satisfaction of not yielding altogether.

The two items, which are rapidly coming to a head, are so typical of present relations between White House and Capitol that they are symbolic. The relations are strained. Congress is in a hostile mood, but is not willing to part company with the Executive. It can be driven into accompanying the President like a reluctant child, but its steps are likely to be slow and grudging.

Old Objections Shrink

In the reorganization bill fight, the program of last year which caused so much commotion has been reduced to a mere shadow. The chief feature is the authority given the President to make re-groupings for the next two years, within a limited sphere. The more spectacular changes authorized by the earlier bill in the budgetary posts and the Civil Service Commission are out, while a great number of special executive agencies which are guarded by lobbys have been exempted.

About the only controversy is over the Wheeler Amendment. This would require affirmative action by Congress on any presidential reorganization plan. As written, the House-approved bill provides that reorganization orders become effective unless Congress disapproves them within 60 days after submission. The Wheeler Amendment would take the opposite approach: they would not become effective unless Congress approved them. In debate yesterday, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, argued that without the Wheeler restriction the President's powers might lead to "dictatorship."

Economy Written In

At the behest of Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, an amendment was written into the bill declaring that economy is "desirable." The amendment was approved unanimously as a sop to the economy bloc. It requires no affirmative action.

Mr. Roosevelt's prestige is tied up to the reorganization bill, emasculated though it is, and to a larger extent to the $150,000,000 emergency relief appropriation.

The House Appropriations Subcommittee proposes to speed the bill to the floor after agreement to trim $50,000,000 from the measure. Mr. Roosevelt is reportedly reconciled to the situation so far as the House goes. It is possible that the amount will be restored in the Senate. Here again it is a question of a Chief Executive jockeying with a recalcitrant majority which, although it gives the Democratic Party a large paper majority, is actually subject to the veto of a coalition of Conservative Democrats and Republicans.

Office Workers Bolt C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Disclaiming all enmity toward the Congress of Industrial Organizations, but declaring that their local is dominated by Communists and is subject to "gag rule" proceedings, 500 members of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, Local 16, a C. I. O. affiliate, voted last night to leave that organization and join the bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

The union transfer vote was carried 474 to 25. At the same time the meeting rejected a statement of Peter K. Hawley, president of Local 16, that the local's administration was not Communist and that the A. F. of L. was both un-democratic and dictatorial.

The resolution to join the A. F. of L. said the union had been captured by persons who placed the interest of the Communist Party above that of unionism and that these persons pursued a policy "which deterred workers from joining, and also alienated, bona-fide trade unions and progressive organizations whose cooperation is essential to the growth of the union."

Anne Gould, who has been elected chairman of the new affiliation committee, stressed that the bolters were not fighting the C. I. O. and that the action did not concern the present C. I. O.-A. F. of L. rift.

New Floating Laboratory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Calif. — Fishing-boat refrigeration and tests of tuna spoilage in the hold are chief objectives of the maiden voyage of the State's new research vessel, N. B. Scofield, which left here Feb. 20 to visit tuna banks as far south as Costa Rica and return by early April.

W. L. Scofield, Supervisor of the California State Fisheries Laboratory here, disclosed an additional assignment to make detailed studies "of the various species of tuna in these southern waters, and if opportunity offers, tuna will be tagged with an external mark clamped in the gill cover to determine migrations."

Expressly designed to carry on research in marine fisheries for the California Division of Fish and Game, the N. B. Scofield was recently launched by the San Diego Marine Construction Company, a modernly equipped floating laboratory representing an investment of $165,000.

It is 100 feet 6 inches long, 24 feet at the beam, and 13 feet 9 inches in depth. It is a compromise of all the major types of fishing boats used on this coast, so built to be able to fish with any of the more important types of gear used in California, home port to one of the world's largest fisheries.

The vessel is equipped with many modern conveniences: radio direction finder, depth finder, radio telephone, and wireless set. There are two laboratories: one is designed for the handling and biological examination of samples of fish, and the other is designed for clerical, chemical, and microscope work. Two small boats are aboard: one an 18-foot skiff and the other an 18-foot power launch—both to be used primarily for netting bait.

Palomar Lens Uses Quartz From N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANNER ELK, N. C.—To western North Carolina belongs the distinction of having furnished the fine quartz which has been used in making the world's largest telescope lens, which will soon be put into use on Mt. Palomar, near San Diego, Calif., and which has attracted the attention of natural scientists over the world.

Before choosing the quartz to be used in the fusing of the vast lens for the Mt. Palomar telescope, experts of the Corning Glass Company, which manufactured the lens, tested quartz from all parts of the world. That of the Chestnut Flat mine, situated near Spruce Pine, was found to be the best because of its remarkable purity, uniformity, and the manner in which it could be handled in the process of manufacture. Corning Glass sent two engineers to supervise the mining of the quartz, which was carefully inspected as it was loosened from the face of the deposit.

Chestnut Flat mine is actually what the natives of the Spruce Pine region call a "spar" mine. Its chief output is feldspar, of which there is an apparently unlimited supply. The tunnels of the mine now extend 600 feet into the face of a rugged mountain which seems to be composed almost entirely of feldspar and quartz. The mine has been open since 1916, and the supply of feldspar and quartz shows no sign of depletion.

Oklahoma Lumbering Promises Busy Stability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WRIGHT CITY, Okla. — More than 100,000,000 feet of lumber, providing employment at more than $100,000 a month to lumbermen in southeastern Oklahoma, is the record of three mills operating in this section during the past year.

The small communities that thrive in the odor of mountain pine are confident that the lumber business in southeastern Oklahoma is stable. In many places where trees were cut 20 years ago, and new ones immediately planted, the new growth is ready to cut, but this is unnecessary. In fact the mill superintendent at Broken Bow, E. E. Brasfield, believes that none of this last growth will be needed for at least another 15 years.

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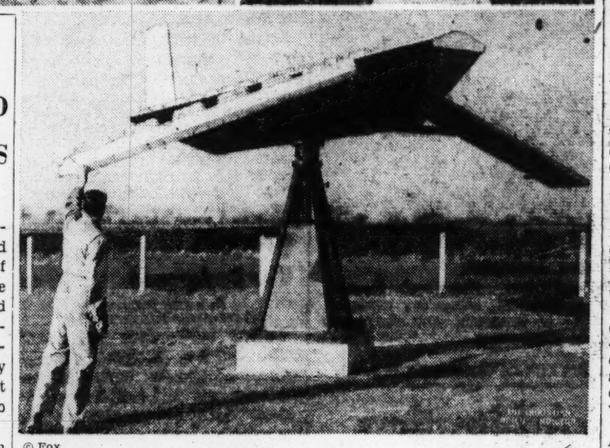

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Improvement at Ringway Airport, Manchester, Eng.

Upper left: Workmen adjusting one of the lamps on concrete fog line. Upper right: New concrete fog line, said to be the first installed in Europe. Lower: Wind indicator which has been found helpful to pilots at night.

Roosevelt Names Dean Rutledge To Court of Appeals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—President Roosevelt today nominated Wiley Blount Rutledge, Jr., Dean of Law at the University of Iowa, to be an Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and thus completed the building up of a very strong bench for a unique court that is second in importance only to the Supreme Court itself.

Dean Rutledge's nomination is in a sense a consolation prize for failing to get the Supreme Court appointment yesterday, for which he was a strong runner-up. But no informed jurist would balk at elevation to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, for it is a Court of striking importance, and President Roosevelt has already appointed five out of its six members. The bench, as constituted after Dean Rutledge's confirmation, will constitute a remarkable liberal tribunal of probable lasting significance in contemporary jurisprudence.

Important Court

Not only does the District of Columbia Court of Appeals have all the powers of the other Circuit Courts of Appeals, but it alone of necessity hears all mandamus and injunction cases testing the statutory and constitutional powers of the heads of the executive departments and agencies. These officials can only be sued in Washington. So the District of Columbia Court of Appeals carries a heavy burden. Moreover, its decisions have a wide bearing on the administrative policies of the executive branch of the Government. Before the Court, for example, have come in the last two years many Federal Communications Commission cases concerning radio. Many of them have been decided against the Commission. The result has been sweeping change in the FCC's administrative practices.

Indeed, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals is at once the watchdog and the guide of the executive side of Government, including regular departments and special agencies and commissions. In a recent normal month, the court handled the following amazing diversity of cases:

Cases involving irrigation projects, mineral leases in the West, the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals cases both in continental United States and Hawaii and the Philippines, appeals from the FCC in relation to Radio, constitutionality of New Legislation. The court also has jurisdiction over bankruptcy cases, condemnation of property by the United States, workers' compensation, criminal offenses against the United States; cases involving administrative, patent, war risk, public land law; Federal Trade Commission, Shipping board, and so forth.

Other Disappointments

This list reveals how widely and deeply this Court affects the American judicial structure. Dean Rutledge's Associate Justiceship was created additionally by a 1938 Act of Congress. President Roosevelt had previously appointed to the bench the following:

Fred M. Vinson, for many years a member of the House from Kentucky, and an important member of the Ways and Means Committee who handled tax legislation. He was an able practicing attorney in Kentucky, and one of the most capable members of the House.

Henry W. Edgerton, a law teacher at several universities and Special Assistant to the Attorney General. Mr. Justice Edgerton has very high standing in legal and university circles as a progressively inclined interpreter of the law.

Justin Miller, Dean of the Law School at Duke University, also a Special Assistant of the Attorney General, and for 10 years Chairman of the American Bar Association's section of criminal law, also an outstanding national authority in his field.

Harold M. Stephens, a prominent attorney in Utah, specialist in administrative tribunals, Assistant Attorney General from 1933-35. Mr. Justice Stephens was a Cummings-Farley candidate for the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice of the Court is D. Lawrence Groner, an eminent Virginia judge appointed by former President Hoover. He is the only member of this Court not appointed by President Roosevelt. Hence the present Administration has been able to shape almost 100 per cent a tribunal whose day-to-day importance can scarcely be exaggerated.

Still Leading Gold State

California produced 1,297,011 ounces of gold in 1938, leading all the States of the Union. The gold was worth $43,395,400.

Colored Lights on Runway Guide Pilot to Safe Landing

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Newfoundland's great airfield near Botwood was the first to introduce a system of runways lighted green, yellow, and green alternately in great strips so approaching pilots not only could locate them in a fog but also could tell how much of the runway they had.

Now, the great airport in Manchester, England, Ringway, second field to adopt such a light system, is varying the Newfoundland pattern by lighting three quarters of its 1,400-foot, strip-concrete "fog line" white and the remaining one quarter red for caution. A blind-landing radio beacon guides planes to the fog line whose beginning is marked by a cross line of green lights. An illuminated wind tee, boundary lights, and floodlights comprise the lighting system which cost £12,000.

World Design Congress

The annual Engineering Congress of the Society of Automotive Engineers, most important American internal-combustion organization, will be a world congress this year and peripatetic so visiting members may attend the New York and San Francisco World's Fairs, the Indianapolis, Ind., automobile races, and Detroit, the motor city.

Beginning May 22, the Congress will have a five-day session in New York, move on May 29 for a two-day session at Indianapolis, be in Detroit on May 3-June 2, conclude on June 8 with a three-day session in San Francisco.

The convention has drawn 10 European aeronautical engineers who will contribute to the 18 papers scheduled on aviation subjects. Sixty papers will be heard in all. Among important foreign speakers will be Maj. R. H. Mayo, designer of the Mayo "pickaback" composite craft; Otto J. Merkel, German helicopter authority; R. J. Nebesar, of Prague's Avia Company, on trans-Atlantic airplane design; and F. W. Achterberg, of Germany's Junkers Company, on Diesels in aircraft.

Air Traffic Up

To confirm reports of steadily growing traffic released by practically all American air lines there came last week official figures from the Civil Aeronautics Authority. In January, a traditionally poor month for air traffic, American air lines carried 80,344 passengers, an increase of 36.92 per cent as compared with the same month last year. Planes were 46.76 per cent filled with paying passengers, 12.87 per cent more than last year.

Private Aviation

Private flying, a neglected child of the aviation industry until President Roosevelt took notice of it recently, again was under a national microscope as prominent private owners, fixed-base operators, airport managers, manufacturers, state officials and leaders talked over their problems in Washington. They were called together by the National Aeronautic Association. American records keeper, and the Joint Aviation Council.

A. D. H.

Colombia Weakens Fascists

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 21 (AP)—President Santos was assured continued backing of Congress yesterday following the election March 19 which returned the Liberal Party to power in both the House and Senate.

The Liberals won 75 seats in the House, the Conservatives 42 and Nationalists one.

They also gained a majority in the assemblies of each of the 14 departments of Colombia which elect the Senators.

Most Stable Element

The Liberal Party represents the left of middle elements in Colombia which are least likely to be drawn toward Fascism or toward Communism.

There is a National Fascist movement led by Silvio Villegas. It has little influence in politics. Yet the direction of its infiltration is toward the Conservative Party rather than the Liberal Party. The Communists are tolerated but have little influence.

President Santos represents a continuation of the moderate and democratic policies of his predecessor, Dr. Alfonso Lopez.

Cordial co-operation with the United States is the dominant foreign policy of Colombia under President Santos. Under a pact of Nov. 23, 1938, the United States provides instructors for the Colombian navy and air force.

$40,000 in Real Estate Left to The Mother Church

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, was bequeathed $40,000 in real estate by Mrs. Carrie Baugham Smith in a will probated here March 20. Insurance policies totaling $200,000 also will go to the Church after relatives, who were left the income during their lifetime, pass on.

Mrs. Smith was the widow of William Thatcher Smith.

Minor Japanese Quake Disrupts Wire Service

TOKYO, March 21 (AP)—Authorities today started the work of repairing communications lines disrupted by a severe earthquake which shook Southern Japan yesterday, driving frightened inhabitants into the streets. No casualties were reported, but there was minor property damage.

Franklin Institute To Honor Hubble

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Franklin Institute announced March 21 its 1939 medals for scientific achievement would be awarded to Dr. Edwin Powell Hubble, Director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory at Pasadena, Calif., and posthumously to Dr. Albert Sauveur, Eemeritus Professor of Metallurgy at Harvard University.

Dr. Sauveur's widow will receive the medal, May 17. The Professor was selected for the honor before his passing on Jan. 26.

The awards, made possible by a fund established in 1914 by the late Samuel Insull, go to Dr. Sauveur for contributions to metallurgy "which have been in a large measure responsible for changing the heat treatment of steel from an art to a science," and to Dr. Hubble for study of the nebulae "as a result of which the dimensions of observed space have been greatly increased."

Relief Financing Stirs Party Storm In New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 21—Conflicting Republican majority factions of the Legislature were deadlocked today over relief financing despite efforts of a special committee to gain support for at least a partial solution of the problem.

The committee of Senator Alfred E. Driscoll, of Camden, which worked out a combination program to provide $8,000,000 of the $12,000,000 needed, was unable to swing sufficient support in line at a joint conference to warrant presenting the plan to the Legislature. It will continue studies this week and may make further proposals when the Legislature reconvenes on Monday next.

The Essex-Bergen economy bloc in the House was said to have prevented a compromise by definite refusal to accept a small bond issue or a minor tax as part of the financing plan. The Assemblymen took the position that the Republican platform pledged them against such financing methods, and they held out for their bill to divert $8,288,000 from highway funds to relief.

Prior to the session next Monday, an afternoon conference of the entire Legislature, including the minority Democrats, will be held at which various relief proposals will be explained. Among these will be the budget pegging-municipal aid plan of Senator Charles E. Loizeaux (R) of Union.

Despite the very definite relief blockade, some members, interested in solving the problem, were hopeful a combination program could be sold to a sufficient number in each House to assure adoption.

Assemblyman John Kerner (R), of Union, won House approval of his bill forbidding concerns to refuse employment or discharge men over 40 because of age. Assemblyman Vincent S. Haneman (R), of Atlantic, said the measure could easily be circumvented and was merely a "public vote-getter No. 1."

The House also adopted a bill by Assemblyman Ralph E. Lum (R), of Morris, creating a commission of nine to study the question of fair wage and hours standards. The question is too far-reaching to handle without a thorough study of its effects, he said, although opponents argued the measure was being pressed to choke off definite action on wage-hour legislation.

Britain Accuses Japanese Police Of 'Spy Mania'

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—Great Britain has accused Japanese police authorities of being subject to a "spy mania."

Answering a Japanese protest against alleged ill treatment of Japanese nationals in Singapore, a British note handed to Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu on March 18 said that Singapore police, who raided Japanese establishments, had proof that Japanese intended to undertake action "prejudicial to the colony and calculated for the breach of peace."

The note, which was disclosed today, invited comparison between protective measures taken in Singapore, a part of the British Straits Settlements, and in Japanese-occupied zones, and cited several examples of Japanese "police surveillance and spy mania."

Millions Paid Out On S. C. Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's farm program for the 18 months beginning Jan. 1, 1937, cost the Federal Government $13,118,000, according to a report issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to Secretary Wallace and released here. It showed that the expenditure for the entire country aggregated $688,243,617 during that period.

In addition, Administrator H. R. Tolley reported the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation spent approximately $42,957,715 from July 1, 1936, to May 6, 1938, of which $55,191 was disbursed in South Carolina.

In the year and a half covered by the report on Agricultural Adjustment Administration expenditures, the Administration paid South Carolina farmers $7,355,317 for compliance with the 1936 program and $4,951,897 for the 1937 program. The State's farmers, Tolley estimated, earned total payments of $6,027,000 for 1937, leaving more than $1,075,200 still to be paid when the report was prepared.

He added that when the 1987 program was started, with its shift of emphasis from crop reduction by contract to payment for adoption of soil conserving and soil building practices, South Carolina farmers filed 60,700 applications to participate.

Flint Auto Plants Resume Operations

FLINT, Mich. (AP) — General Motor's Fisher Body Plant No. 1 and the Buick plant resumed operations March 21 after a shutdown caused by a labor dispute.

One thousand Fisher employees were sent home March 20 after six men, ordered to replace men who had been laid off in the trim department, had refused to work. Buick departments employing 3,300 men were closed for four hours for lack of automobile bodies.

Representatives of the United Automobile Workers and the management conferred here but there were reports negotiations would be transferred to Detroit.

A union spokesman said the dispute did not involve factional differences.

Georgia Senate Changes State's Prison Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—After several weeks' investigation of Georgia prison conditions, the State Senate voted to abolish the five-member Board of Penal Administration and set up a three-member Board of Correction.

Canada Backs Britain Fully To Halt Reich, King Claims

OTTAWA, March 21 (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons yesterday that Canada was ready to consult with Great Britain and other countries on co-operation to halt aggression.

He added that Parliament must decide any action Canada may take but that he had no doubt what that decision would be if Great Britain were attacked.

Liberty Before Safety

An attack on Britain, "with bombers raining death on London," he said, would be regarded as "an act of aggression menacing freedom in all parts of the British Commonwealth." He said he believed no Canadian would sacrifice liberty to maintain peace although he would make virtually any other sacrifice to avoid a world conflict.

London has not yet sought consultation on issues arising from the German absorption of Czecho-Slovakia, he said.

Dr. Robert James Manion, leader of the opposition Conservative Party, in a discussion on the foreign situation, described Reichsführer Hitler as a "madman—mad with lust for conquest and world dominion," and urged that Canada and all peace-loving democracies present a firm front against aggressors.

Would Bar Munitions

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member, asked that exports of war materials be prohibited to Germany, Japan, "and all aggressor nations."

"We have witnessed this past week the wanton and forcible occupation by Germany of the greater part of what remained of the Czecho-Slovak Republic," the Prime Minister said.

"There are few countries that do not regret the fate which has now overtaken that gallant and vigorous small nation. They regret even more the evidence a great country has given that it does not consider itself bound by pledges freely exchanged a few short months before."

Warplanes for Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 21 (AP)—Premier Joseph Lyons announced the Government's approval of a British Air Mission's scheme to establish a vast Australian warplane production industry.

The Air Mission which made a survey here is expected to recommend expansion of the existing industry to produce 400 planes annually in peace-time and over 1,000 annually in war-time.

Premier Lyons telephoned the assurance to Premier Neville Chamberlain that Britain could depend on Australians in any emergency.

Australian political leaders of all parties condemned Germany's action in Czecho-Slovakia, he said.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet considered the latest reports of its diplomatic and defense experts and the views of the dominion governments, whose London representatives had been urgently summoned by the Dominions Secretary, Sir Thomas Inskip.

It was believed that the dominions had decided to back Premier Chamberlain's Government in any move to form a solid front against further aggression in Europe.

Council Appointed to Keep American Inventions Ahead

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—The United States' patent system is to be revised immediately "to keep this country inventively ahead of the economic and military systems of the totalitarian powers.

The movement toward this end was disclosed March 18 in an announcement of the appointment of a National Advisory Council of Experts to assist Congress.

The Council, made up of prominent inventors, industrialists, judges, lawyers and labor leaders, was appointed on a motion by Representative William I. Sirovich (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Committee on Patents.

Richard Eyre, Council Chairman, said that after a thorough study of American and foreign patent processes, the Council would recommend legislation for general revision of the patent law; elimination of monopolistic patent practices and the protection of patents and stimulation of American invention for military and industrial purposes; and for elimination of delays, red tape and litigation in patenting.

Lawrence Langner, international patent lawyer and Executive Secretary of the Council, said he believed this to be the first time a Congressional Committee had formed an outside advisory council.

Twenty-four Council members already have been appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Eyre, former president of the American Patent Law Association.

Mr. Langner said the Council would ask the co-operation of groups studying related matters: the Temporary National Economic Committee (monopoly inquiry), the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Engineering Council, the American Chemical Society, the American Bar Association, the American Patent Law Association and other national and local groups.

"One of our sub-committees will deal specifically with the problems of inventions and patents for National Defense and the encouragement of inventions in aviation and armament industries," said Mr. Langner. "This will include a study of patent systems in other countries; and recommendations in this connection may soon be expected.

"With the subsidizing of invention by the totalitarian states and with Government-assisted development of foreign trade, we feel that more than ever we must rely upon American invention to remain, creatively, anywhere from seven to ten years ahead of the rest of the world.

"Considering the present conditions of emergency abroad and apprehension throughout the entire world, this council is eager to cooperate with other agencies to protect industry at home and good will among neighboring nations and at the same time help prevent abuses standing in the way of normal trade and industry."

New York members of the committee are: Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, professor and inventor; Kenneth H. Condit of the American Engineering Council; John V. N. Dorr, inventor; William Griffin, publisher; Judge Learned Hand of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; Herman A. Heydt, lawyer.

The Washington members are Karl Fenning, lawyer; John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; Lee Pressman, general counsel of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Col. John Q. Tilson, lawyer.

Other members: Thaddeus F. Bailey, inventor, Canton, Ohio; Harry Gunnison Brown, economist, Columbia, Mo.; C. C. Carlton, manufacturer, Lansing, Mich.; Dr. Daniel F. Comstock, inventor, Cambridge, Mass.; William A. Consodine, lawyer, Newark, N. J.; Robert Cushman, lawyer, Boston; A. F. Kwis, lawyer, Cleveland, Ohio; Leonard S. Lyon, lawyer, and Walter A. Schmidt, chemical engineer, Los Angeles; J. Vincent Martin, lawyer, Houston, Texas; Edward S. Rogers and Richard Spencer, lawyers, Chicago.

Saving Society Third in Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, whose 32-story, modernistic, air-conditioned building at 12 South Twelfth Street, reaches 491 feet above the sidewalk, now stands third in point of deposits among mutual savings banks of the United States. Its total deposits on Jan. 1 were $350,188,360 according to the list issued by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Three other Philadelphia savings banks are among the 100 largest in the country, the list showed. They are the Western Saving Fund Society, with $97,378,729 on Jan. 1; the Beneficial Saving Fund Society, with $47,089,133, and the Saving Fund Society of Germantown, with $36,194,525.

Legion Chief Asks Purge Of Democracy Denouncers

DENVER (AP) — A purge from schools and colleges of "so-called educators who preach that we are all wrong in our democratic ideals" is advocated by Stephen F. Chadwick, National American Legion Commander.

"We have permitted them to tell us that the dictatorships of an individual or a proletariat—carrying with them the suppression of all faith and freedom and resorting to ruthlessness and blood purges to sustain themselves—are the ideals of human government," he said in an address at a Legion banquet March 20.

"Let us be unending in driving these murderers and destroyers from our educational centers. We should unmask them for what they are—murderers of the youths whose minds they poison.

"If the American people will apply themselves to this task, they will be sufficiently busy to keep their noses out of the internal affairs of other nations."

San Quentin Hunger Strike

SAN QUENTIN, Calif. (AP)—Authorities of San Quentin prison acted March 21 to break the second hunger strike of convicts in two months, and hinted at a plan to revoke the good behavior credits of strike leaders. "The whole thing," said Warden Court Smith, "is due to about 15 trouble makers."

Philadelphians Raise Vegetables

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—More than 3,000 vacant lots in Philadelphia are expected to be used as vegetable gardens next summer under the plan of the Food Gardens' Association, Inc., of which Mrs. Oswald Chew is President.

Last summer, according to the Association's report, 2,628 vacant lot gardens produced enough food during the summer months to meet most of the needs of more than 13,000 people.

The Association assigns plots to the needy and furnishes them with seeds and supplies. They may either use the products themselves or sell them. Last year the Association spent $3,543 in carrying out its part of the work.

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Increase in Sickness Found Under Compulsory Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Instead of reducing illness in a nation, compulsory sickness insurance encourages it, reports the American Medical Association from its studies of the operation of state-managed medicine abroad.

"The most serious phase of the situation," concludes the A. M. A., "is that insurance itself creates a vast amount of genuine sickness."

This unfortunate and unadvertised development of systems of compulsory insurance is attributed by the A. M. A. to these factors:

1. Compulsory insurance encourages over-medication. Drugs are supplied free to the insured, the state paying for them. The tendency then grows among the insured to over-ask for medicines, and among the physicians to over-prescribe.

2. Sickness is fostered by the feeling of many who have been compelled to pay for insurance that the only way they can get back their money to which rightly or wrongly) they think they are entitled, is solely by being sick.

3. Insurance has been found to promote ailments in which imagination furnishes a substantial element. Under the stimulus of payments for disability, many have developed the consciousness that something is wrong with them. The very word "neurosis," which is today well known, became prominent as one of the frequent conditions from which the insured suffer.

4. The individual's resistance to disease, which is a great aid toward recovery and stands at its highest in countries like the United States and Canada which do not have insurance, tends to diminish under insurance, where the patient is virtually paid for being sick.

5. Likewise the feeling of personal responsibility tends to be eliminated in favor of the sentiment that enforced contributions to the insurance system have created a "right" to cash and service which should be exercised and that the insurance funds belong to the contributors, who are therefore entitled to get all they can out of them, by whatever means may be most effective.

6. Malingering consequently makes its appearance, many thousands in a system like that in Germany, where statistics are available, feigning illness in order to draw checks.

7. The fraternal integrity of physicians in the insurance system, especially those in working class districts, tends to be weakened. The patronage of a doctor in such locality often depends on the freedom with which he grants certificates of incapacity. If he refuses to be liberal, his treatment falls off. So much pressure is put on the local physician to declare a man sick that a terrific conflict has grown up in insurance countries over the problem of whether a man is really sick or not. Volumes have been written on it.

Her Job Is Educating Women

Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard
Who says that "education for responsible citizenship in a democracy was never more actually needed by women than it is today."

Job of Women Seen in Doing Something of Use to the World

Americans at Work
The second of 12 articles on "The Job for Women" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Virginia C. Gildersleeve
Dean of Barnard College, Columbia University
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A woman's job is, first of all, to make herself as able, wise and excellent a human being as possible. She should get the best education she can find and can absorb, and try to make herself, in body, mind and spirit, a fine-tempered human instrument.

Her next task is to earn her living. By this I mean, she should render some useful service to the world in return for a livelihood. To get food to eat and a roof to shelter her she may be driven very early in her life to work for money, to earn her living in that sense. Or she may have a father or a husband or inherited wealth to provide her with the necessities of life, so that a cash wage for her work is not essential. Nevertheless, it is her job to do something that is of use to the world. She may write poetry or play the violin, or engage in district politics, or scientific research, or practice law or cook excellent cakes: something she should do that tends to mankind's welfare and happiness.

Home and Family

A woman's job in life is frequently connected with a home and a family and all the human relationships centering therein. So is a man's job; but the woman's job more frequently and more deeply centers in a home. This is, of course, not so often true as it used to be. When the home was more dependent on the work done in it, when it was a sort of factory that produced its own food, clothes and light, then it could absorb the labor of the mother, the grandmother, the unmarried daughters, the maiden aunts, and support them. Social and economic changes have made most of these females superfluous in the home. Few homes can now support maiden aunts.

So to earn their livings women have gone out of the home to work; and often to earn the livings also of those dear to them—mothers, invalid husbands, children. Sometimes the mother of the family as well as the father must earn money in the world in order to provide the children with educational advantages or special care that the family could not otherwise afford.

Some people, some social philosophies, disapprove of this; they are trying to send women back into the home. But nevertheless the fundamental economic and social influences persist, and the number of women workers in business and industry rises and rises.

To Do It Well

Whether a woman's work is mainly in a home, caring for her children and her husband, feeding, training, interesting her family, or mainly in a factory or an office or a hospital or a school, it is her job to do it well. She should get the best possible training for it, keep up to date with the latest techniques, do it with finish, with distinction, with the pride any good workman takes in a job well done. She should be expected to do her work just as well as a man does his.

As a workman, so too as a citizen a woman should be held to the same standards as a man. Most men are not very intelligent and responsible citizens: neither are most women. But both sexes can be improved. As circumstances are at present, there happen to be in this country more educated women with leisure time to bestow on public affairs than there are educated men; the latter are more likely to be completely absorbed in business or a profession. This places a heavy responsibility on women. Can we hope that they may ever "serve the state" as men of the so-called leisure class in England have served it? Perhaps not; but a rather creditable beginning has been made by a multitude of women's clubs, federated into powerful groups, and by such great organizations as the American Association of University Women and the League of Women Voters.

Political Jobs

As members of the regular political parties and in government posts women have not yet accomplished many great things. They ought—especially those with education and leisure—to accomplish much more.

Should women be concerned with different sides of public affairs from those that attract men? Not necessarily, I believe; but if there is any real difference between the minds of the sexes, it is that men are on the whole the more combative and adventurous, and women the more interested in developing and conserving life. Perhaps women should therefore take a special responsibility for all those new, modern activities of government, municipal state, and national, that try to provide for all citizens, young and old, the things a mother provides for her young—care of their health, proper food supply, milk supply, water supply, parks and playgrounds, good housing, concerts, museums, schools.

Perhaps it is peculiarly the job of the woman citizen to see that the city, the town, the state, or the nation, efficiently provides this kind of maternal care for the community. For another feminine reason also women should take a lot of active interest in local government. The woman, especially in America, is generally the homemaker. If she is to make a wholesome and happy home in the world of today she must first make the community safe and helpful for the home. No longer self-contained and self-sufficient, a home of the present day inevitably depends for its food supply, its milk, its water, its sanitation, its education, its recreation, on what the community gives it. So the homemaker has a very direct interest in local government and social welfare organizations.

Affects the Home

Women are beginning to realize that the way national and international affairs are conducted also affects the home, fundamentally and perhaps tragically. The vast problems of unemployment and of relief mean life or death to many homes. And if war comes, that will mean annihilation to thousands of homes. So it is dawning on women that, as women, their job will have to be more and more concerned with public affairs, if they are to preserve their homes.

What can women do to express their point of view and achieve their ends? I cannot see that they can work differently from male citizens. They can educate themselves about public questions, train their minds to think straight, realize the essential need of getting facts fully and accurately, see clearly the end to be achieved, be bold in pursuing it, but practical in not attempting the impossible and in choosing the right moment to grasp the possible.

They can learn how to convince and persuade other citizens of the soundness of their opinions and aims, how to write and to speak effectively, how to organize, how to put pressure on political officials. They are already doing a lot of these things, here and there, with great success. Are they too emotional and unpractical at times? So are men. Do they seem to be failing, in spite of all their organizations, to achieve "peace in our time"? Alas, they are not alone in that.

Education for responsible citizenship in a democracy was never more acutely needed by women than it is today. Our schools and our colleges are conscious of this need. Some of them are meeting it fairly well, but they should all be urged and helped to meet it far better.

'Swap and Swap': Louisiana's Key To Farm Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—Harry D. Wilson, Louisiana's self-educated Commissioner of Agriculture, has his own answer to the farm problem, and he mails it each week to more than 60,000 farm families.

He calls it "Swap and Swap."

At State expense he issues a Weekly Market Bulletin which lists anything a farmer or a farmer's wife wants to sell or buy—with only two exceptions, automobiles and dogs.

A typical bulletin contains approximately 700 individual advertisements, all listed free of charge for two weeks, and offering for sale such diverse items as cattle and flowers, oxen and sheep, beans, peas, birds, bees, poultry, barks, roots, and herbs, butter, cane, canned goods, corn, eggs, feathers, fruit, gourds, guinea pigs, hares and rabbits, hay, honey, nuts and nut meats, onions and garlic, peanuts, pepper, plants for gardens, popcorn, potatoes, seeds, straw, shucks, trees and fruit vines, wood and wood products, wool and hides, and miscellaneous items such as harness, wagons, tools, and farm trucks.

Anything a farmer wants to sell is listed. Anything he wants to buy is listed. Many times one issue of the Bulletin carries an advertisement seeking a certain product and another containing an answer in the same column. "Swap and Swap" is the word.

The Agricultural Commissioner has served Louisiana in an official capacity for 40 years—under 13 Governors. He was formerly "a railroader with the Louisville and Memphis Railroad," and still carries his railroad watch. His desk is stacked high with letters and pamphlets, but he says he knows where everything is.

La Guardia Warns New York WPA May Drop 25,000 April 3

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—New York Members of Congress were notified by Mayor La Guardia today that New York City would drop 25,000 Works Progress Administration employees on April 3 unless the national body voted favorably on President Roosevelt's request for an additional $150,000,000 for the WPA. The cut will bring the relief work rolls from 170,000 persons down to 145,000, and the Mayor declared further cuts would be made before June 30, the end of the fiscal year, when between 40,000 and 45,000 more persons would be taken off the rolls.

"The result is just too terrible to contemplate," the Mayor said. "I don't think Congress will do anything like creating a situation such as we know will happen."

The Mayor's statement followed a conference with Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, WPA Administrator here, late yesterday. Colonel Somervell stressed, however, that the figures given by the Mayor were "anticipatory" and would be rescinded if Congress approved an increase in the WPA allotment.

Colonel Somervell declared projects in the city would be rushed in an effort to complete as many of them as possible before April 1, so that the reduction of workers would not leave a number of unfinished projects. Other reductions, he said, would be made by reducing employment on projects where it would not affect efficient operation. Discontinuance of projects will be equitably distributed between construction and non-construction projects, the administrator disclosed.

Lay-offs will be made in the following order, Colonel Somervell revealed: (1) unessential non-relief employees; (2) employees, regardless of relief status, with ratings of "unsatisfactory," and (3) employees having ratings of "fair," regardless of relief status, those with the longest period of employment on the WPA to be separated first.

Alabama County Restores Soil Through Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DADEVILLE, Ala.—From a county with "no soil" to "the best terraced county in the United States," in seven years is the record claimed for Tallapoosa County.

When Fletcher Farrington became county agent in 1932, experts told him, "You have no soil to work with," but he decided "to work with the soil," and that was the beginning of what agriculturists pronounce one of the notable soil rebuilding programs of America.

First Farrington developed a co-operative terracing movement, or Farmer Soil Conservation Association, with the slogan: "Save and build the soil." It has since become a model for 22 other associations in as many Alabama counties.

Farrington held his first terracing "school" in 1932 with the aid of J. B. Wilson, Auburn agricultural engineer, on the courthouse square. The 16 "students" went back home and constructed terraces on their farms with mule power.

But Farrington saw that because of the extreme slopes the terraces would not hold against hard rains, so his next move was to turn to power terracing. The Tallapoosa County Soil Conservation Association was organized in the Summer of 1933.

Made up of leading farmers, the Association and Farrington persuaded the Commissioners' Court to underwrite the purchase of equipment. During the first season's operation six complete terracing units were obtained on a self-liquidating plan, the association to charge for the use of the machinery by individual farmers in constructing terraces.

The price per hour of service at first was $2, but was changed several times in determining what scale would pay for the machinery and at the same time offer terracing at a price the farmers could afford to pay. The price per hour is now $3.50.

Since 1933, a total of 34,136 acres of land have been terraced by the Association's machinery. The average cost per acre was slightly in excess of $2 to the farmer, yet the United States Department of Agriculture estimates it is worth $5 to $10 per acre to terrace land. Mr. Farrington estimates values have been improved at least $10 per acre in Tallapoosa.

Next step of the co-operation of business men was to induce farmers to plant winter cover crops. In the past the lands had been allowed to go bare in the Winter and that was when erosion was so bad.

Results of the soil saving and soil improvement work is already noticeable. The normal cotton yield has jumped from 57 to 193 pounds of lint per acre and corn yield has increased in greater proportion than cotton. A much better spirit prevails among the farmers.

Tenth Avenue Girls Prink Up Under Charm School Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Well, the movies will have to think up something different now. For they will be flying in the face of fact if they try to show some wistful little Tenth Avenue girl sighing forlornly over the glamor and loveliness of Miss Park Avenue. Why? Because someone thought it would be nice to take glamor and loveliness to Tenth Avenue and give the little girls there a chance to hold their own with M. P. A.

How did it come about? Once upon a time there were two girls. . . . Their names are Maxine Keith, and Miriam Lovette. Their idea was hatched at the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, the all-feminine center which the Boy's Athletic League members are proud to call Sister.

Now in case you don't know, the region of Tenth Avenue is commonly referred to in anything but complimentary terms. Just the same, Miss Keith and Miss Lovette did not believe the reputation of the neighborhood constituted any good reason why the little girls of Tenth Avenue wouldn't like a chance to pretty themselves up, according to the reigning stands of good taste and distinction—if only they had someone to direct them.

Got Under Way

So saying, the Tenth Avenue Charm School got under way. Now, three times a week, youngsters from 10 to 16 come dashing into the Recreation Center to learn the rudiments of beauty culture, and practice the proper way to walk, talk and behave themselves generally in polite surroundings.

You might think some of the boys of the neighborhood would drape themselves over the back fence, or on the window ledges, and yell "Yah, Yah! Gonna be glamor gals, gonna be glamor gals, Yah! Yah! Plee-uz pass the spinach, Mrs. Astorbilt—"

But no. Nothing of the kind. The boys must have been getting some hint about good looks, and posture, carriage, and so on from the movies. Anyway, they seem to think it is all right for their sisters to learn how to do their hair so it doesn't look as if the family kitten had been playing ball in it; and how to fix their fingernails so they don't look like great red claws; and how to make up their faces so they look fresh and sweet and natural—even those with freckles—instead of all painted up like the side of a barn when the circus is coming to town.

It's hard to say whether the little girls like it best while the beauty processes are going on, or when everything is finished and it is time to regard the glamorous results. They have so much fun either way!

Of the 50 or 60 girls now attending the charm school, about 70 per cent come from families on relief, whose homes are cold water flats and where baths are difficult to achieve. Since they are taught that cleanliness is the cornerstone of all beauty, the bath rate at the Charm Center is high, and the kids love it.

Mistaken Ideas

Of course a lot of mistaken ideas had to be plowed under. Pencil-line eyebrows, for instance, and rouge smacked on with a trowel, and lipstick that looked like a surrealist painter's fiesta. Miss Keith and Miss Lovette approach the philosophy of personal beauty from the point of view of moderation, pointing out that the minute beauty measures become excessive, they are very apt to become ugly too—and who wants to look like a caricature when, with the application of a little common sense, a little restraint, and a little knowledge and good taste, one can look—well, like something very pretty and sweet.

The Tenth Avenue youngsters don't envy the Park Avenue youngsters—they're having too much fun in their own Tenth Avenue. They've learned to analyze what—well what, to sum it all up, made 'em look so funny before, and to find out what to do about it. Asked to confess the truth about themselves, they readily acknowledge that they were kind of tired of the idea that living in Tenth Avenue meant not being a lady. Now they've got the idea that, no matter where you live, you can be a lady. It is a mater of apearance, and personal fastidiousness, and restraint, and common sense. and good taste.

Miss Keith and Miss Lovette are very pleased with the way the idea is working out. They thought they might have a little difficulty getting it started; because, in a way, it was a bit revolutionary—considering the neighborhood.

Not a bit of it, they say. "Judy O'Grady and the Colonel's Lady. . . ." The Tenth Avenue youngsters take to Park Avenue glamor like ducks to water. Only they're inclined to be a little more conservative. They want to be real ladies—and no fooling. When you think ot it, it's all rather nice, and commendable, isn't it?

Oregon Makes Wheat Suitable As Cattle Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNION, Ore.—Through experimental work done at the Oregon Agricultural Experiment station located here, together with the co-operation of L. A. McClintock, eastern Oregon cattle raiser, a means of eliminating a large portion of the wheat surplus has been discovered. For the greater portion of a year extension officials have been experimenting in the feeding of wheat to beef cattle. The general belief of cattle ranchers is that wheat does not constitute "good" beef cattle feed.

The experiments conducted by the station over a long period of time in the station, together with the "outside" program conducted on the ranch of Mr. McClintock, have proved so successful that officials are convinced that there is no grain that is superior to wheat for the purpose of fattening of cattle. Mr. McClintock has ground his wheat into a bran, which is fed to the cattle with chopped hay. Under close scrutiny the program has produced results almost identical with those obtained at the experimental station.

Feed the Farmers Approve

"This program, as it has been developed to this point," Walter A. Holt, county agent, said, "affords a livestock feeding method which provides a sound manner in which farmers may dispose of their hay and grain at reasonable returns." Mr. Holt predicts that, through the benefits derived from this program, there will be a rise in livestock feeding in eastern Oregon and that the feeding program will be developed to the point of including wheat, barley, alfalfa, pea silage, beet tops, etc., with more and more stress placed on wheat feeding.

Records kept at the experiment station disclose the fact that wheat-fed steers and lambs have produced higher dressing percentages than animals fed on the usual schedule of feeds. Similarly, it was disclosed that the new schedule had a lower percentage of animals "going off feed" and that the amount of grains fed greatly exceeded the generally accepted ideas of the majority of cattle feeders.

At the end of Mr. McClintock's first feeding experiment, which was conducted over a period of 125 days, he shipped the older steers from his experimental herd of 200 head. The entire shipment received a "tops" rating on the market.

As a result of these experiments, together with the fact that eastern Oregon has a large wheat surplus from last year, experiment station officials are of the opinion that the new program will be accepted by many of the state's cattle raisers.

Ex-Chinese Premier Escapes 3 Gunmen

TOKYO (AP)—A Domei, Japanese news agency, dispatch from Hanoi, French Indo-China, said March 21 that three Chinese gunmen attempted to assassinate Wang Ching-wei, former President of the Executive Yuan (Premier) of the Central Chinese Government.

Wang escaped but his secretary and three other persons were wounded, Domei said. The gunmen fled.

[Wang, leader of a now suppressed peace faction in the Chinese Government, fled from Chungking last January. Nothing had come of the peace overtures he made after flight to Hanoi.]

SHANGHAI (AP)—Terrorists, inactive for nearly a month, shot and killed Wong Shih-zung, an official of the Japanese-sponsored shipping Control Bureau, March 21, while he was shaving in his hotel room in the International Settlement.

Missionary Field Hazards Outlined

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 20 (AP)—Citing "occasion for alarm" for missionaries in foreign countries, the Rev. A. M. Mannes of Jackson, Minn., told the Lutheran Foreign Missions Conference of America here today "the missionaries may have to make their decisions with an eye upon the executioner and the concentration camp."

The Rev. Mr. Mannes, as President of the Conference, called into two-day session this morning the assemblage, representing nine church bodies making up the various missionary boards of the synodical groups in America.

"Mission stations may be wiped out overnight, and the work of a generation may be laid in ruins by the wrath of man," the Rev. Mr. Mannes said in his report on the foreign mission situation.

"Our missionaries have been disillusioned and they know their going forth in the name of the Lord has now in many fields the nature of going to war."

He called for support of "the home forces" in backing and sustaining the agents afield.

Arms Plants Top Japan Pay Scale

TOKYO (AP)—Skilled Japanese munitions workers are earning more money than Cabinet Ministers, the Labor Department reported March 20.

A worker's salary and bonuses amount to 10,000 yen (about $2,700) a year, while cabinet members are paid only 6,720 yen (about $1,814).

The munitions boom has not affected the majority of industries, where the pay is under 1,000 yen a year and the working day is 14 hours.

Farms Are Lighter In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—More light, more enjoyment, and more leisure have been brought to 45,051 North Carolina farm homes, through rural electrification, since 1935, it was announced here by Miss Pauline Gordon, home management and house furnishings specialist of the State College Extension Service.

Prior to 1935, Miss Gordon said, only 11,558 farm homes in North Carolina were being served by electricity, as compared with 56,609 at the present time. In Caldwell County, alone, she pointed out, 1,000 homes were wired for electrical service in 1938. To date, 82 per cent of the rural homes of that country have electricity.

From Miss Cornelia Simpson, home demonstration agent in Lee County, Miss Gordon received a report to the effect that savings totaling $1,785 resulted there last year from the installation of electricity, while Mrs. Rosalind Redfearn, Anson County agent, reported that rural electric lines have been built to date to accommodate 111 farm families, while two other lines have been approved and other extensions projected.

Flax Advised as Georgia Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The growing of flax in 50 or more counties in Georgia will support the farmer's diminishing income which is due to low-priced cotton, according to Prof. Harry Vaughn, Director of the Experiment Station at Georgia Tech, and Dr. S. V. Sanford, Chancellor of the University System of Georgia.

As a result of two years' experimental work, Professor Vaughn presented an exhibit to Chancellor Sanford, demonstrating the process in which Georgia flax becomes linen ready to put on the market for clothing.

The Georgia farmer can gin his flax on his own farm by a process which can be evolved, and the flax can be successfully grown in more than 50 counties, is the conviction of Professor Vaughn. He declares that 3,000 pounds of flax straw can be grown from an acre of valley land in north Georgia. That a pound of cotton sells for nine cents, while a pound of flax ready for spinning brings 25 cents, is emphasized by Professor Vaughn, who further points out that the textile mills in the State can be used for manufacture of the finished cloth.

Growing flax in Georgia is not without historical background, according to Dr. Sanford, who pointed out that the original settlers of the Colony were assured by Gen. James Oglethorpe that they could grow flax with profit in the coastal and Piedmont sections. Dr. Sanford pointed out also that in the days before the Civil War, flax was grown throughout the Southeast.

"We believe it will be a valuable crop," said Dr. Sanford, "and a profitable industrial product. The experiment station at Georgia Tech is now making a survey to determine the present demand and the market price."

Co-operation is given the experimental project by Dr. H. P. Stuckey, director of the Georgia Experiment Station, which is a part of the University system.

Discarding German Rails

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Rails stamped "Germany," used for a dump car line in the $1,600,000 Olympic storm drain, a Works Progress Administration project, will be torn out and replaced, WPA officials said March 21.

Big Fund Awaits John Doe

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The forgotten man, John Doe, has the fattest of all Uncle Sam's 42,000,000 Social Security accounts.

John Doe is the name given all the accounts of the unidentified surnameless, the here-today-gone-tomorrow workman.

The "John Doe" or "catch-all" account gets all payments made on behalf of persons whose full names could not be learned by their employers and who have drifted on without a trace, those who failed to obtain Social Security numbers, and others who for any reason could not be properly identified.

The list of persons eligible for pensions at 65 has been increasing at the rate of 17,500 a day, and with each increase, officials say, John Doe's account grows fatter.

Board officials are unwilling to estimate when the peak in account numbers will be reached. Congress may decide to bring seamen, agricultural workers and domestics under Social Security but J. Norman Milburn, personnel chief, and the 4,120 employes appear unworried at the size of the job.

With 1,730,000 employers reporting, the board has acquired accounts for 418,000 Smiths, 310,000 Johnsons, 233,000 Browns and 220,000 Jones. Duplication of accounts is found in slightly more than two out of every 100 opened, Mr. Milburn said.

In all the 42,000,000 accounts, only one instance was found, he added, where two different accounts were identical in name, address and other identifying features. That, Milburn said, was when a boy gave his brother's name in applying for a job so he could pass age requirement.

The 2,280 men and 1,840 women employees at the general accounting offices here have been gathered from all sections of the United States through Civil Service examination. Busy as they are, they have time for romance, Mr. Milburn said marriages between employees have averaged seven a month.

Board officials said funds in the John Doe account eventually would become the property of the Government unless claimants appear and can prove they should be credited with payments.

President for Peace, Mrs. Roosevelt Says

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told an Exposition audience March 20 that her husband was as firm an advocate of world peace as she is herself.

Twice Mrs. Roosevelt deviated from her prepared talk to mention the menace of war. Once, in answer to a question from the audience asking whether, in view of her many writings on peace subjects, she thought she had "any influence with the President regarding peace," she answered: "I don't think I am any more anxious to preserve peace than the President himself."

The other mention was incidental, in course of her telling that April and May usually were the least busy months in the White House. "However, this year, if we don't have a war in Europe," she added, "it looks as if we could get a great many visitors from foreign lands."

Mrs. Roosevelt and her secretary, Miss Malvina Thompson, were taken on a sight-seeing trip about the Island in a rolling chair.

Constable Options Hotel for Evicted

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. (AP)—Constable Louis Silverman is proof that all of his calling aren't the hard-hearted creatures tradition makes of them.

Touched by the plight of the families he was called upon to put out of their homes because they couldn't pay the rent, Mr. Silverman has taken an option on an old hotel and plans to make it into a home for the destitute.

"There have been more than 40 instances in the last month," he said, "in which eviction orders have been issued for families absolutely unable to pay any rent.

"I am holding up eviction in as many cases as possible, but eventually something must be done. Relief agencies say they no longer are able to pay rents for families on relief."

The constable plans to hold a public dance to raise the $2,000 the hotel will cost. Most of the rooms of the four-story building still are furnished, and Mr. Silverman estimates he can accommodate 800 persons.

Bill of Rights Receives Ratification by Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Georgia Legislature rectified a 150-year-old omission March 18 by ratifying the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights.

Georgia was one of the three states which had never officially approved them. Massachusetts approved a similar corrective bill for that State last week. The third State was Connecticut.

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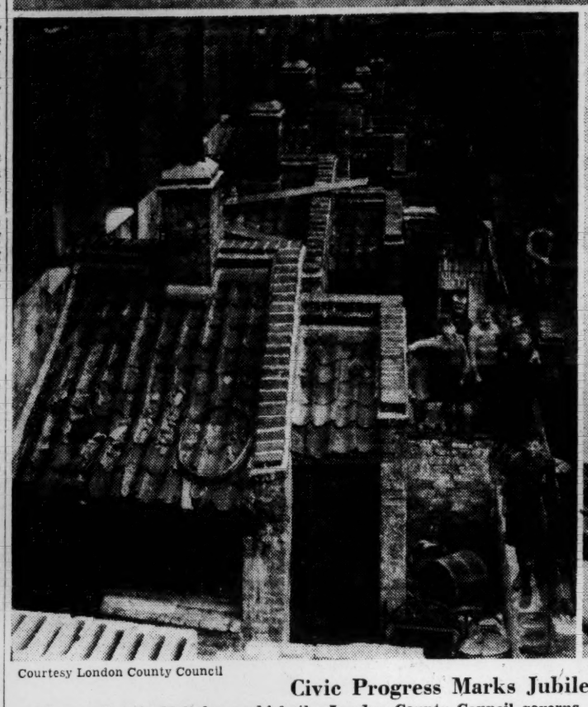
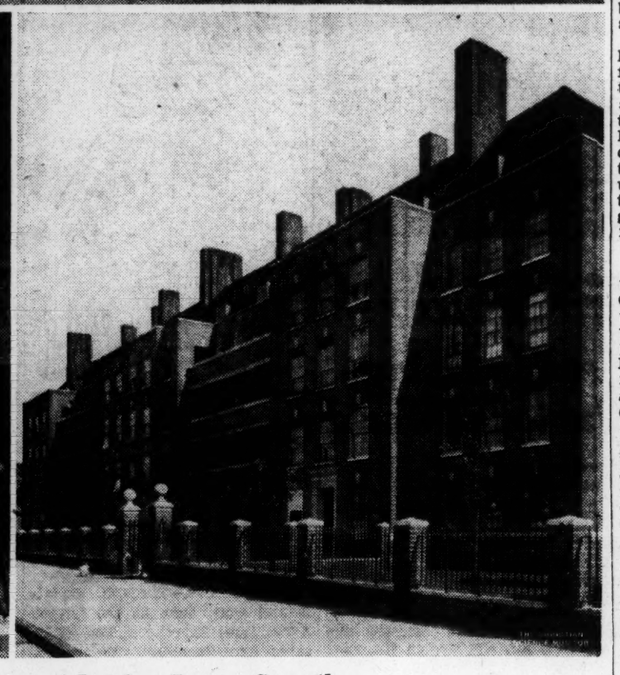
London Marks Its Jubilee Under Self-Government

'Imperial Capital' marks 50 years under setup harmonizing its many complex activities.





Courtesy London County Council

Civic Progress Marks Jubilee of London County Council

Upper: County Hall from which the London County Council governs London. It is known as the "Parliament of London." So rapidly is the work of the Council growing that a new building of approximately the same size is being constructed behind the one shown. Lower left: This slum was razed during the London County Council's slum-clearance campaign. Lower right: This block of apartments, the Whitmore Estate, has been erected on the site of former London slums.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 21 — Today marks an important occasion in the history of this "Imperial capital" and of its progress under self-government—the jubilee of the London County Council.

It was only 50 years ago that the first meeting of the L. C. C. was held in a house in Spring Gardens. Now this vast institution, which wields a kind of federal power over the 28 boroughs of London, from a "palace" on the banks of the Thames, has an annual budget of more than £38,000,000, greater than that of many nations, and is daily concerned with the housing, education, and safety of millions of Londoners.

This morning Queen Mary rode across Westminster Bridge to open an exhibition planned to show the work the L. C. C. has to do.

The Council held a meeting at the County Hall in commemoration of its first assembly, and in a moving ceremony three members of the original Council were received by the present Council.

Guests From France

Albert Lebrun, President of France, and Mme. Lebrun, are to attend a reception March 22 at the County Hall, together with the President and representatives of the Conseil General de la Seine. Another colorful ceremony is to take place when the Council is treated to a banquet at the ancient Guildhall by the City Corporation.

The City Corporation rules the historic square mile which is the financial and commercial hub of London, a city in itself, to enter which even the King himself must obtain permission. "The City" claims to have been the first town of England to obtain self-government, and in fact it never has been incorporated because it achieved the fact of incorporation long before the theory was developed. So, at a banquet, the ancient meets the new.

With all the centuries of history stored in the name of London, it is at first sight somewhat bewildering to read that the London City Council, senior administrative body of the metropolis, reaches its golden jubilee only this year.

Several "Londons"

The explanation is that "London" stands for a number of different things. In the first place, the name may be used to refer exclusively to the City of London. Secondly, "London" may signify the County of London, an area of 117 square miles with the historic City at its center, which is administered by the London County Council and has a population of 4,320,000. Finally, there is Greater London, a title which embraces all districts within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross and includes the whole of the counties of London and Middlesex and parts of Kent, Surrey, Essex, and Hertford, and has a population of 8,500,000.

The government of London is a complicated business to the outsider. A long way first historically comes the Corporation of the City of London, wth its line of famous Lord Mayors, including the renowned Dick Whittington who held office in 1397, 1399, 1406, and 1419, its Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council.

Tradition has it that the City received its municipal institutions from the Romans. At least it is known that William the Conqueror found himself bound to respect the established rights and privileges of its citizens; and the present Corporation draws its authority from charters of King John, Henry III, and Richard II.

Administrative Units

Greater London is not an administrative unit. Those parts of it which lie within the boundaries of the different Home Counties are governed by the appropriate County Councils. The metropolitan area, that is, London County, is controlled by the London County Council.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century, local government in the metropolitan areas surrounding the City of London which, calm and unruffled, went on its stately, picturesque, and traditional way, was in a chaotic state. Control of affairs was in the hands of the parishioners of each parish "in vestry assembled." Members of these vestries often elected themselves, and not infrequently elected themselves for life! They were not responsible to the ratepayers, who had no control over expenditures.

Vestries were not endowed by Parliament with powers of town management. These powers were vested in special commissioners appointed for each parish, every appointment requiring a separate act. It is calculated there were about 10,000 persons serving on 300 vestries, who conducted their affairs, when they troubled to conduct them at all, in their own way and conformed to no general procedure.

Reforms Inaugurated

In 1855, it was decided to make some attempt to rectify this state of affairs. Vestries were reformed and a Metropolitan Board of Works was established as the ultimate authority on drainage and building for the whole of London. Although an improvement on the archaic and medieval practice which it superseded, the Metropolitan Board of Works did not prove a satisfactory solution, however, and in 1888 the Act of Parliament was passed which brought the London County Council into being.

The London County Council now consists of a Chairman, 20 Aldermen, and 124 Councillors elected by local taxpayers. Council elections are held every three years and are fought on ordinary party lines. Conservatives, calling themselves Municipal Reformers, held office without a break for 27 years before 1934. Then for the first time Labor obtained control of London and is still in power.

The immense work of the L. C. C. is made possible by delegating powers to committees to deal with different branches. There are committees for finance, education, streets and bridges, fire brigades and drainage, health, housing and slum clearance, hospitals and medical services, town planning and building, and public assistance to the needy.

Czech Refugee Problem Grows Acute

Pillaging of Jewish residents prohibited but border exits appear to be closed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, March 21—As Bohemia and Moravia entered the difficult but calmer period of adjustment to German domination, the problem of refugees, both political and Jewish, has become acute.

With intent of forestalling a repetition of the plundering which went on in Vienna after occupation of that city a year ago, anti-Jewish action by unauthorized individuals has been prohibited. But this has been accompanied by an increased anti-Jewish tone in the press.

Earlier, a general order from Bohemia to this effect now has been followed by a more specific order by the civil administration of Moravia at Brünn. This prohibits unauthorized interference in the business life of residents by forbidding the creation of commissioners to act as trustees or administrators of Jewish undertakings as well as forbidding the purchase, leasing, or securing as gifts of all-Jewish or partially Jewish property.

Propaganda in Press

But this did not mean the position of the Jews was any better. Certain anti-Semitic propaganda in the press, in fact, suggested an attempt was being made to work up pubic feeling against them. The Prazky List, anti-Semitic paper, demanded March 20 that Czech Jews should contribute at least 10,000,000 crowns (nominally $340,000) to the State because for 20 years they had lived "in the lap of luxury through their oppression of the Czechs." Another paper called attention to the number of Jewish shops on Prague's chief street, Vaclavske Namesti, and hoped they soon would disappear.

In Slovakia, according to reports from Bratislava, anti-Jewish action was continued in the latest order of the Hlinka Guard, or Slovak Blackshirts, that all motorized vehicles belonging to Jews and Jewish businesses were to be handed over to local Hlinka Guard commanders unless it could be proved they were essential to the livelihood of owners.

There also was plenty of evidence that the male Jew would not be able to leave this country easily although, theoretically, he can do so by obtaining a "blue permit" from the authorities. In the case of Aryans this card is given by military authorities but for Jews the secret police are in control.

Concentration Camps

A new concentration camp was said to have been opened at Motol, near Prague, to supplement the one at Milovice, about 25 miles away. That formerly was a holdiay resort very popular among Jews.

Work among refugees was at a standstill in view of recent events, particularly action toward getting them abroad. Odd Nansen, son of the famous explorer and worker for refugees, was here studying the possibility of establishing a large camp for emigrants near Gdynia, Poland's port opposite Danzig, in order that emigrants whose papers were in order could wait there in safety until nations willing to take them opened their doors. He was negotiating with authorities here and with Poles regarding such project, it was reliably stated.

Some faint hope that relative moderation may mark this period of adjustment to German rule was seen in the appointment of Baron Constantine von Neurath as Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, for he was considered as belonging to the moderate school.

At the same time, Czechs felt he would play a similar role, or mere figurehead, to the one he has continued to play in the Third Reich since he ceased to be Foreign Minister and that the real power would be in the hands of the new secretary, Karl Herman Frank.

Real Power

Herr Frank, less known to the Anglo-Saxon public than Baron von Neurath, came into prominence during the last stages of the Sudetenland struggle last year because of his anti-Czech speeches. He was a deputy to Konrad Henlein, Leader of the Sudeten-German Party, but it always was considered a fact that he, rather than Herr Henlein, had the ear of Herr Hitler. Herr Frank, who formerly was in the publishing business, has written books about the Sudetenland. When Herr Henlein established the Sudeten Heimat Front in October, 1933, Herr Frank became his closest co-operator and formed the first group in the Sudeten city of Karlsbad. Since then he has played a leading role, later becoming second in command of the Party.

Despite extraordinary changes of the past week, Prague and the country generally continued to maintain complete order and business was being carried on more or less as usual. Discipline of the occupying forces was praised on all sides. The population was said to have given little cause for anything but civil treatment. Military authorities issued an order that civil law prevails and that orders of the civil administration must be obeyed. This eliminated individual actions that might have led to serious consequences and might have produced conditions similar to those which prevailed in Vienna immediately after annexation.

Arrests were being made in the "normal" way by Gestapo (police). Among most recent arrests reported was that of Jan B. Kozak, Professor of Philosophy at Charles University here. Professor Kozak kas well known in political and religious circles here. He studied theology in Scotland and was a minister before he turned to a university career. He was a Deputy in the last Czech Parliament and was a friend of Eduard Beneš, former President. He had written many social platforms and was an active worker in Young Men's Christian Association cultural work for years.

[DNB, the official German news agency, in a Prague dispatch said that President Hacha of the vanished Czecho-Slovak Republic had dissolved the Czech Parliament and that no provision had been made for new elections.]

Czechs Ponder Future

Czechs still were wondering what the future held and particularly what the western democracies would do. Their information about activities in London, Paris, and New York, unless they spoke other languages than Czech or German, was confined to "assimilated" news supplied by officially inspired Reich agencies. Therefore, they lacked a clear picture of all that was happening in the outside world. At the same time, they had not lost that sense of realism which is a Czech feature and knew that a mere protst to Berlin would simply do nothing.

The only effective action would, of course, be withdrawal of German troops but such an eventuality hardly has been contemplated especially as the Czechs believe that actions of the democratic powers during the past 12 months have given no indications of any genuine desire to help either the principles of democracy or the defense of small nations.

They also wondered what Britain and France could do short of open conflict. The possibility of economic sanctions effecting any changes was ruled out because the present German invasion of Czecho-Slovakia was seen as an effective answer to Anglo-French half-hearted measures to check the Reich in endeavors to secure economic control of the whole Danubian Basin.

Problem of Democracies

It was being said today, as it has been since the Munich agreement, that it was no longer a German-Czech problem but one that might determine the future of western democracies in a world where German imperialism was advancing rapidly.

Through its expansive policy, the German Reich is now Europe's largest State, excluding Russia. On the basis of statistics compiled Dec. 31, 1937, the last reliable ones available, the new greater Germany will have a population of 85,600,000 inhabitants and an area of 244,263 square miles.

Since National Socialists came into power Jan. 30, 1933, they have added territory to the Reich equal in area to England and Wales put together.

Italy and Hungary have been the first States to recognize the new protectorate, having recalled ministers during the last week end and converted legations here into general consulates.

Czech Army Disbands; Jobless Army Grows

By the Associated Press

Prague, German Bohemia

Although Czech Army garrisons and munition belts were fully occupied by German troops, it will take some time to entirely disband the Czech Army. Its 100,000 men have just doubled the number of unemployed, but some may find work in Germany's industries which are encountering a labor shortage, due to heavy rearmament.

Some officers were being used by the German Army as translators and guides because few Germans know the Czech language or their way about Bohemia.

The German language has been adopted as a second language by the Prague City Council, and orders have been issued that all Bohemia and Moravia German could be used in public offices and theaters.

Civil law prevails in Bohemia and Moravia; Conduct of army of occupation praised.

Surrender of Memel to Reich By Lithuania Expected Soon

KAUNAS, Lithuania, March 21 (AP)—Dr. Ernst Neumann, National Socialist leader in Memel, announced today that he expected "Lithuania to surrender the Memel territory in the near future."

The statement came as Lithuanian officials were reliably reported to be moving their families out of the little Baltic district—which was German before the World War and is now under Lithuanian sovereignty. A widespread belief was held that Memel's return to Germany was imminent.

Dr. Neumann declared that the continued association of Lithuania and Memel was "economically and culturally impossible."

In return for annexation to Germany, he said, Memel was prepared to grant Lithuania harbor rights.

What was at first described as a special session of the Lithuanian Parliament called for today was later said to be a secret conference of parliamentary groups.

[Reports from Berlin said the Lithuanian and German Foreign Ministers during a talk yesterday had discussed possible absorption of Memel into the Reich. When the Memel Diet meets Saturday it is expected by many to vote approval of reincorporation into Germany].

It was reported here an entire German Army Corps had moved to East Prussia during the ast few days. Informed quarters here said Memellanders propose to present far-reaching demands to Lithuania, including:

Control of mails, telegraphs, railroads, and other communications with income from port dues handed over to Memel; reinstatement of dismissed Memel German State officials; wihtdrawal of the Lithuanian Garrison and frontier police.

Lithuania was pictured as ready to accept as "most reasonable" a self-determination cry of the Memel Landtag, but Lithuanian diplomatic quarters made it clear their Foreign Minister had no intention of applying for a "protectorate" for Lithuania herself.

In return for accepting a Memel self-determination plea, Lithuania, it was reported, would offer attractive economic terms for Germany's purchase of her produce and timber.

While Memel's ancient German culture would be welcomed back in Germany, acquisition of this comparative speck on the map would not be regarded as a very heavy accomplishment except in the sense of "rectifying" the so-called "wrongs" of the Versailles Treaty.

Hitler Placates Mussolini

BERLIN, March 21 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler made doubly sure today that his Italian axis partner, Premier Mussolini, understands developments of last week when Germany absorbed parts of Czecho-Slovakia.

The Reichsführer gave Italian Ambassador Bernardo D. Attolico a personal letter to Premier Mussolini, persons close to the Italian Embassy said, before the envoy left last night for Rome to report to Il Duce. He was expected back in a few days.

Field Marshall Hermann Göring and his wife left for San Remo, Italy, this afternoon to resume their vacation, interrupted last week when he was called back to Berlin. Later Herr Göring is to see Signor Mussolini and possibly also Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, in Africa.

[Japan sent Herr Hitler congratulations on the absorption of Bohemia-Moravia, but the absence of similar felicitations from Rome was interpreted as a possible indication that Premier Mussolini was not advised in advance of the German seizure of Czecho-Slovakia.]

Rome Press Assails Paris

ROME (AP)—Authoritative Fascist Editor Virginio Gayda asserted March 20 that alleged French insults to Italy, which Italians would carry "on the points of their bayonets," prevented any attempt at French rapprochement with Rome.

Who in France could hope to keep Italy out of "the great contest which is being prepared" when insults aimed at the Italian army are being published in France? Signor Gayda asked.

Signor Gayda cited a long list of satirical cartoons and quotations from the French press.

His editorial in Il Giornale d'Italia followed reports from Paris that some French political figures and newspapers were recommending settlement of their differences with Italy.

"Italy is firmly within the (Rome-Berlin) axis in spirit and in arms," Signor Gayda said. "Italy is not hurrying to war by way of a program, but she does not fear it. Rather she expects it."

Czarist Flag Raised in Ungvar

UNGVAR, Hungary, March 20 (AP)—The flag of Czarist Russia was hoisted today over this capital of Carpatho-Ukraine, annexed by Hungary and granted political autonomy after the break-up of Czecho-Slovakia.

Groups of White Russian officers, wearing Czarist uniforms, gathered before the posters on which the Hungarian Government announced autonomy.

The posters were printed both in Russian and Hungarian languages.

"Sub-Carpathian Russia (Carpatho-Ukraine) can be expected actively to fight Bolshevism," said one Hungarian official.

"They hope they may have a chance to help free their oppressed brothers in Ukraine proper."

Hungary has adhered to the anti-Comintern pact with Germany, Italy, and Japan, and it was explained that the autonomous Government here would of course take an active part.

The German Consulate at Chust, former capital of Carpatho-Ukraine, has been accused by Czech leaders of working to further German use of Carpatho-Ukraine as a springboard to seize the Ukrainian territory of Poland, Rumania, and Soviet Russia.

The German Consulate, with 30 officials, will continue operating, it was announced, but may be moved here from Chust.

[In Budapest it was said the Czarist flag had not been made the official emblem of Carpatho-Ukraine. It was assumed the raising of the flag was a symbolic gesture by White Russians, signifying their desire to free their "brothers" in the Soviet Ukraine.]

Officials said they expected it would take two months or more to work out a definite statute of autonomy for the district.

The territory will have the same economic and financial regime as Hungary, however.

The Hungarian army command said the "last resistance" by Czechs and "Sitch" men (Ukrainian Nationalist irregulars) had been overcome in the district today. They said 200 Ukrainian "terrorists" were killed, and 150 prisoners were brought here.

Three hundred Czech and Slovak soldiers who surrendered with their officers marched through Ungvar on their way to their homes in Slovakia and Bohemia.

Jew Shoots German

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 21 (AP)—The shooting of a German citizen by a Jew at Brasov caused concern today in the Rumanian capital, where King Carol has taken the lead in a Balkan struggle to escape complete German political and economic domination. The German was reported in a grave condition.

Valencians Favor Peace

VALENCIA, March 21 (AP)—Workmen on one of Valencia's largest buildings today nailed up a new signboard which would have been treasonable not long ago.

"We want a country where all Spaniards can live in dignity together, free of foreign influence," said the sign showing a picture of a soldier laying down his arms.

Women, children, and soldiers stood by silently to read the sign, which symbolized the profound change which has come over government Spain since Barcelona was captured Jan. 26.

Promises of peace are freely published and widely discussed.

A virtual armistice reigns on all fronts although Nationalist bombing planes occasionally rail Government territory, shattering the belief that the war is practically over.

Though life in Valencia is a day-to-day prayer for peace, all peace appeals stress that it must be "an honorable peace."

Most shops are shuttered and rations are scanty, but better than those in Madrid. Bars sell orange juice and dishes called "Tapas" made of boiled vegetables.

Restaurant supplies are limited, but 20 pesetas buys a meal of soup, meat, a vegetable, a tiny ration of bread, and oranges for desert. (The peseta is not quoted in foreign exchange markets.)

Though theaters are showing movies everyone has seen many times, they still are jammed.

However, after the last performance, the streets are empty and dim street lamps emphasize the lonely desolation of Republican Spain.

Hungary Faces Rumania

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 21 (AP)—Hungary moved up more troops to its eastern border, facing Rumania, today and thousands of families moved out. An estimated 300,000 men already were massed at the border and trucks still were bringing more. Artillery also was being moved up.

Peasants living in exposed areas of the Carpatho-Ukraine and northeastern Hungary departed—some walking, some in trucks and others with horse-drawn carts.

Officials said the measures were entirely precautionary. They denied emphatically that any military movement toward Rumania—where almost 1,500,000 of Hungarian lineage are living—was contemplated.

Tough Steaks Made Tender

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A process of "tenderizing" meat through the use of ultra violet rays—which makes cheap cuts as toothsome as prime sirloin—was announced March 21 by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

The method, which soon will go into commercial use in Cleveland, supplants the costly, centuries-old process of "ripening" or "hanging" choice meats for weeks to achieve tenderness.

Dr. M. D. Coulter, industrial fellow at the Institute, asserted the discovery raised beef "approximately one grade in palatibility" without affecting the natural flavor, juiciness and food value.

Under the new process, a specially designed ultra-violet lamp bombards the meat with bactericidal radiations for two or three days at a controlled temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, speeding the break up of the connective fibers which cause toughness.

Australian Wool Drive

MELBOURNE (AP)—The Australian Wool Board has set aside £10,000 to publicize Australian wool in the United States and will conduct a continuous campaign to make Australians at home wool-conscious.

Hitler Receives Franco Greeting For Moves in East

BERLIN, March 20 (AP) — Gen. Francisco Franco of Nationalist Spain has sent congratulations to Chancellor Hitler for "the peaceful reincorporation of old Reich districts within the borders of Germany," it was announced officially tonight.

Herr Hitler sent his thanks to General Franco for the message.

Some circles in Berlin found it interesting that no congratulatory telegram from Premier Mussolini has been announced here. They speculated on the possibility that Herr Hitler's most recent excursion into map-changing was not so pleasing to Il Duce as his previous efforts, which did bring congratulatory messages from Rome.

Czecho-Slovakian Plans For N. Y. Fair to Proceed

NEW YORK (AP)—The Czecho-Slovakian Chamber of Commerce announced March 20 that German officials had granted permission for the completion of the Czecho-Slovakian pavilion and restaurant at the New York World's Fair.

It was understood that both were to be operated as Czech projects, without swastikas or other reminders of the dismembered republic, but that propaganda hostile to the Reich should not be fostered or permitted on the premises.

What would happen to the buildings—symbolizing as they did a country no longer existing—had been in doubt since last week.

New Industries Gained

During 1937 and 1938 Louisiana granted ten-year exemptions from taxes to new industries built at a cost of $60,000,000.

Kentucky Chain Store Tax Loses

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 21 (AP)—The Court of Appeals, Kentucky's highest tribunal, today declared invalid the 1934 state tax on chain stores. The ruling was in favor of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, which sought return of $52,352 paid in 1936 for annual license taxes on its 200 Kentucky stores, and $49,652 paid in 1937. Its petition was dismissed in Franklin Circuit Court and appealed.

The company contended the tax was "unreasonable, arbitrary, and confiscatory" declaring the tax required of it "in both 1936 and 1937 amounted to more than 100 per cent of its net earnings for 1936 . . . and was approximately 94 per cent of its average net earnings for the three-year period 1934-36 inclusive."

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Decree Powers Speed French Action

Paris concentrates on domestic affairs and puts foreign initiative up to London.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 21—Absorbed in the application of the new "dictatorial" regime of emergency rule by decree, the French Government appears content to leave a large measure of the initiative in foreign policy to Britain.

France, like Britain, prefers diplomatic negotiations at present to any general conference such as Moscow proposes. French statesmen have been encouraged by the swift events since the German annexation of Czecho-Slovakia. In their opinion, the position of France has turned out to be much stronger than was at first believed, both internally and externally.

Strong Support Seen

The conviction is growing here that Reichsführer Hitler in crushing Czecho-Slovakia made a blunder so serious that it has arrayed the entire world against him. The French accordingly see improved prospects of strong support, not only from Britain, but also from Russia, the United States, and most of the eastern European and Balkan countries for any action designed to check further German territorial expansion.

As seen from Paris, Herr Hitler's latest moves have also weakened the bargaining position of Italy against France and increased the hopes held here for an amicable settlement of the Franco-Italian dispute, although in some quarters this optimism is not fully shared.

Russia and U. S.

It is reliably reported here that both Russia and the United States have impressed upon France and Britain their conviction that the Far Eastern question cannot be isolated from any proposals for European settlement. Assistance for China and a firm stand against Japan interests America and Russia just as much as firmness against German aggression. In exchange for support in Europe, Russia, directly, and the United States, indirectly, are understood to have suggested Anglo-French support for China, especially in facilitating the inflow of munitions and other essential supplies through Burma and Indo-China.

British Aid Assured?

Reorganization of French industry on a full war-footing as provided by the decree laws already issued, implies a drastic revision of French finance and for this purpose outside assistance is regarded here as imperative.

Conversations on this subject have already begun, it is reported.

It is understood that British support has been assured, although to what extent has not yet been determined. French statesmen are hopeful also of American aid.

The French scheme envisages the construction of hundreds of new factories and the employment of skilled workers as far as possible in war industries. An acute shortage of skilled labor is already apparent. The Government has begun to transfer workers to essential industries and is replacing them wherever possible by those previously unemployed. Obviously this requires vast expenditures and French finances unaided are held to be unable to bear the strain as French credit is not sufficient to permit large-scale borrowing.

France can hardly further devalue the franc without affecting the tripartite stabilization agreement unless new arrangements are made with Britain and the United States.

Since France supplies the larger portion of any army against German aggression, Britain's direct interest in financing such moves as will strengthen the French military position is obvious, although American interests are not so direct.

Controlled Inflation

Some experts hold that controlled inflation is the best solution for French financial difficulties, and this is, of course, another form of devaluing the franc. France is in no position greatly to increase taxation and the Government already has been slow in paying for Government work, in some instances being months behind in payment.

If this were a brief emergency French financiers believe they could weather it without much outside support. But few believe the emergency will be brief. To carry through the schemes for turning France into an armed camp—which the decree laws envisage—financial support on a large scale, at least from Britain and possibly from the United States is held to be necessary.

The United States has not yet made extensive use of the stabilization fund, as Henry Morgenthau, Jr., American Secretary of the Treasuy, recently revealed. French statesmen hope that American as well as British financial support will be forthcoming.

All Czech Credit Blocked by France

By the Associated Press

Paris, March 21

The French Government today requested that all credit establishments block accounts held for now dismembered Czecho-Slovakia until further notice.

French economic negotiations with Germany have been broken off. Herve Alphand, Director of Commercial Accords, has returned from Berlin. An existing French-German Trade Treaty, however, remains in effect for another year unless denounced before April 1.

National defense setup is reorganized under dictatorial powers of Daladier regime.

PARIS, March 21 (AP)—France started quick reorganization of its national defense setup today with the first decree laws issued by the Daladier Government under its newly won dictatorial powers.

The 16 decrees, signed yesterday by President Lebrun, not only signaled intensified production of war materials and a revamped military command system along the German frontier but authorized the Government to call reservists to the colors.

Military Decrees

The military decrees increased the number of officers and non-commissioned officers, making possible a more rapid expansion of the Army, and gave Premier Edouard Daladier power to call the last two classes of reservists, each numbering approximately 150,000 men, as well as some reservists from older classes.

Other decrees gave the Government virtual mobilization power over French industry by according preference to any orders connected with national defense. To enable national defense industries to fill Government orders faster, increase of their work week from 45 to 60 hours was authorized.

Another decree made it obligatory for any workman on relief to accept any job in the national defense industry offered to him by the Government Employment Bureau. Otherwise he would be stricken from the relief rolls for a year.

Strict Censorship

Among the decrees published in the Official Journal was a sweeping law forbidding, under heavy penalties, the publication of any military news not officially announced by the Government.

Mission for Laval?

PARIS, March 21 (AP)—Reports current in Chamber of Deputies circles said former Premier Pierre Laval might go to Italy on a semi-official mission designed to bring about better understanding between France and Italy.

M. Laval, who negotiated the 1935 French-Italian Treaty, now denounced by Italy, was said to have offered his services to Premier Edouard Daladier.

[The 1935 Treaty contained minor concessions to Italy of French territory in Africa, gave Italy 2,500 of the 24,000 shares in the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railway and granted Italian nationality status and special privileges for Italians in Tunisia.

Italy denounced the Treaty last Dec. 22 and on Feb. 18 French troops reoccupied a portion of the Somaliland coastline and a hinterland zone on the ground that Italy had failed to take them over under the Laval-Mussolini accord.]

Franco-Rumanian Trade

PARIS (AP)—Financial authorities here said commercial negotiations between France and Rumania would be resumed March 22 at Paris to help combat pressure of Germany's Central European expansion on Rumania.

Negotiations were intended to emphasize existing trade treaties.

A Polish delegation also is in Paris to negotiate an accord to facilitate payments between France and Poland.

Masaryk Predicts Inevitable Break Of Dictatorships

LOS ANGELES, March 21 (AP)—Jan Masaryk, son of the founder and first President of Czecho-Slovakia, said in an address yesterday the breakup of the totalitarian regimes in Europe is "inevitable."

"We have approached the moment when evolution of the totalitarian regime comes nearest to the breaking point," said Mr. Masaryk, speaking at the University of California at Los Angeles.

"This breakup is inevitable, because such a regime is the product of serious economic illness.

"Politically, morally, economically, and socially these regimes have today passed their culmination point.

"After the wave of decline of dictatorship, a new liberty must follow."

Communist Party: Stalin to Direct Changes in Rules

MOSCOW, March 20 (AP)—The 18th All-Union Congress of the Communist Party today approved a report on the Nation's third five-year plan and appointed a Commission headed by Joseph Stalin to carry out proposed changes in the Party's rules affecting membership.

The report on the third five-year plan was presented Thursday by Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, who said it was designed to change the Soviet Union over from a "Socialist society to a Communist society."

Andre A. Zhdanoff, head of the Soviet Bureau of Propaganda, suggested the changes in the Party rules in a report in which he said the time had come to abandon mass purges of the Party membership and to adopt democratic procedure in internal Party affairs.

Jerseyites Want Nazis Rebuked

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The German-American League for Culture of Northern New Jersey has petitioned President Roosevelt to withdraw United States diplomatic and consular representatives from Germany, seize all Nazi property in this country for the purpose of securing settlement of claims against Germany and to embargo all exports to Germany.

In a resolution signed by Karl Meyer, chairman of the League's State Executive Committee, the northern section of the organization cited the "unwarranted, unjustified and brutal seizure and destruction of . . . Czecho-Slovakia by Nazi Germany."

The League said it "wishes to add its voice in strong condemnation of the acts of the Nazi Government."

Adolph Friedrich, State Secretary, said the League had a membership nationally of 100,000 and 8,000 in New Jersey. It was formed four years ago, he added, by German-born Americans "to overcome the ill feeling against citizens of German descent caused by Nazi propaganda in America."

'Mein Kampf' De Luxe

BERLIN (AP)—Chancellor Hitler's "Mein Kampf" ("My Struggle") will be issued in a luxurious jubilee edition on the occasion of the Führer's fiftieth birthday on April 20. It will sell for 32 marks ($12.80) a copy. The ordinary edition sells for 2.5 marks ($1).

Narcissus Time in Virginia

Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

Acres of Blooms Now Budding Out

The earliest varieties of narcissus have been blooming in Mathews and Gloucester Counties in the Old Dominion State, and will soon find their place in the markets of the United States. Growers and dealers are now making their annual Narcissus Tour which will end on March 31. More than a hundred varieties blossom during the March season. Many more will follow in the slower northern season.

Moscow Says British Cool To Soviets' 6-Power Parley

MOSCOW, March 21 (AP)—The Soviet Russian Government announced today that it had proposed to Britain a six-power conference of "the most interested States" affected by Germany's absorption of Czecho-Slovakia but that "the British Government found this proposal premature."

In a communiqué issued by Tass, the official news agency, the Government said that in its opinion "such a conference would afford the maximum possibilities for elucidation of the real situation and the positions of all participants in the conference."

As "most interested States" the communiqué named Great Britain, France, Poland, Rumania, Turkey, and Soviet Russia.

The communiqué denied foreign reports that the Soviet Government recently offered its help to Poland and Rumania in the event that they became victims of aggression.

"Neither Poland nor Rumania applied for help to the Soviet Government nor informed the latter of any danger threatening them," the communiqué said.

"What actually did take place is that on March 18 the British Government informed the Soviet Government of the existence of weighty reasons to fear an act of violence over Rumania and inquired about the possible position of the Soviet Government in such an eventuality.

"In reply to this inquiry the Soviet Government advanced a proposal for convocation of a conference of representatives of the most interested States."

The communiqué's reference to Britain's appeal and its rejection of the Soviet proposal as premature aroused lively comment in diplomatic circles.

Two sentences in Joseph Stalin's address to the 18th All Union Congress of the Communist Party on March 10 were recalled.

One of these was Mr. Stalin's allegation that enemies of the Soviet Union were attempting to "poison the atmosphere" between Moscow and Berlin and "embroil the Soviet Union in conflict with Germany without any visible grounds."

The other was his statement that Soviet leaders must be "cautious" and not permit the nation to be used as a cat's-paw to pull some other nation's chestnuts out of the fire.

Despite these reported moves on the diplomatic chessboard, little sympathy was apparent in Moscow for what Russians call the predicament of capitalist Europe.

The theme of commentators was that the soup cooked at Munich is burning the tongues of some of the statesmen who helped prepare it.

The official Communist Party organ Pravda said that "The Munich 'pacifists' abandoned collective security, hoping to divert the stream of Fascist aggression away from themselves and direct it exclusively eastward against the U. S. S. R."

The official Soviet Government organ, Izvestia, said of the German threat to Rumania that "the authors of the dangerous game of non-intervention now are reaping a new harvest of their policy."

Izvestia, however, said that the Soviet Union could not remain indifferent to aggression and that therefore "the sympathy of the free Soviet peoples naturally goes out to the victims of aggression—the Czechs, Slovaks, and Ruthenians—as well as to the German people, which are under a yoke of exploitation."

Reich Criticizes Britain

BERLIN, March 21 (AP)—Recall by Germany of its Ambassadors to Britain and France was commented on in the officially-inspired Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz as expressing the "displeasure of the Reich Government at the attitude, especially that of Britain, toward the solution of the Czecho-Slovak question."

"The attitude of the British Press and the utterances of British politicians and the British Prime Minister have caused extraordinary resentment," the service continued. "Germany has at the request of the legal Czecho-Slovak Government cleared up a situation that was unbearable, especially to Germany, and has arranged an affair which concerned Germany exclusively.

"England has responded to this, in speeches and in the press, with incitements which in their lack of responsibility toward European cooperation can hardly be surpassed.

"The attempt to mobilize Rumania by means of lies and to start with this State a new Beneš course of policy against Germany can only be described as criminal.

"If the press and official circles in London now say solution of the Czecho-Slovak question constitutes abrogation of the Munich agreement, they can only mean the Anglo-German declaration of Munich for no other agreement was made in Munich between Germany and Britain affecting the mutual interests and tasks of each nation.

[This declaration expressed "the desides of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again" and said "we are resolved that the method of consultation shall be the method adopted to deal with any questions that may concern our two countries, and we are determined to continue our efforts to remove possible sources of difference and thus to contribute to assure the peace of Europe."]

"The attitude of the British press and of leading British circles must accordingly create the impression that England treats all agreements and problems only from the viewpoint of its own position of power, that it is hostile to any strengthening of the German position, and that it is attempting to create obstacles to German endeavors to pacify and safeguard the space of living (lebensraum) to which it is entitled.

"In such circumstances Germany would be compelled to subject its attitude to an incisive and definite revision."

At the same time German newspapers featured that "Italy steadfastly is on the side of Germany."

Experts Declare Hitler Has Lost Some War Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—There will be no economic collapse in Germany but its ability to sustain a protracted war has already been seriously compromised by subordination of true economic interests to political objectives.

The above is the essence of a detailed analysis of Germany's economic position prepared by the trade experts of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce. Presumably this information goes into the general fund which is available at the White House and provides the factual basis for the important developments of foreign policy during recent days.

Increasing Strain on Germany

The trade experts said nothing directly in their report to Secretary Hopkins about the war strength of Germany, but it is learned in connection with their report that, while in their opinion rigid control of German finances and economy preclude any collapse of the system such as could happen under orthodox systems, this is achieved at the cost of an increasing strain and depletion of resources.

The further depletion of German foreign exchange resources expected to result from American imposition of countervailing duties is presumed to mean a strain on the German economic position which makes war a luxury scarcely to be affordable by a nation in such straits.

The Commerce Department experts referred to "rapid increase in note circulation" as evidence of the "strain" in the financial field. It cited acute labor shortage which is drawing men away from the farms, adding to agriculture production deficiency.

Acquisitions Add to Burden

But, most significant of all, the report says that German territorial acquisitions during 1938, Austria and the Sudetenland, "intensified the German demand for raw materials and foodstuffs."

"It has at the same time affected unfavorably the export capacity of the country," the report continues, "with the result that the favorable trade balance of 442,000,000 marks in 1937, has been replaced by an unfavorable balance for greater Germany of 432,000,000 marks in 1938. Austria, and to some extent the Sudetenland, are responsible for more than half of the adverse trade balance."

This statement of increased German need for imported raw materials is noted in connection with background intimations that the countervailing duty is expected to make it harder for Germany to buy imported raw materials.

Tariff Penalties to Cover Wide List of German Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Imported cameras, glassware, low-priced shoes and gloves, Christmas tree ornaments, peasant tablecloths, beaded bags and toys—these are the products the American housewife may expect to go up in price as a result of Reichsführer Hitler's territorial ambitions.

Some of these articles were formerly imported from Czecho-Slovakia under commercial trade treaties, now ineffective. Others have been among Germany's declining exports to the United States. Both will now be subject to the 25 per cent tariff increase imposed by this country on all imports from Germany on the dutiable list as a protest against German seizure of Czecho-Slovakia.

The countervailing duties on German-made goods will apply on all imports until it is shown that they are not subsidized by the German Government.

Penalties Extended

Some Czech products, such as cheap jewelry and fabric gloves practically disappeared from American 10-cent stores and department stores last fall when Germany took over the Sudeten area. Practically all the shoe resources, about one-quarter of the glass factories and one-third of the textile mills, still remained in Czecho-Slovakia after the first partition. Now these have all become German and are subject to the new penalty duties.

Department of Commerce records show that Czecho-Slovakia has led all other countries in the selling of tableware and blown and pressed glassware to the United States. Practically all the Christmas tree ornaments ($886,000 worth last year) have been coming from Germany.

Abetted by the spread of the photography hobby in the United States, German factories have been selling a large number of cameras to this country and trade officials here expect to see large shipments of these before the countervailing duties go into effect on April 22.

Foreign Shoe Imports

New England shoe manufacturers who have long been asking the Government to protect them against competition from the prolific Bata Shoe Company of Czecho-Slovakia have now had their entreaties answered, though Commerce Department officials are hinting that it may not be as easy as it looks to stem the flood of Bata shoes.

The Bata company has factories in the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom and even owns 3,000 acres in Maryland where it obviously intends to build. Though some Bata shoes have been imported into the United States from the Netherlands since the first partition of Czecho-Slovakia officials here point out that for the most part, these other Bata factories are large enough at present to supply only domestic demands. The German Government has confiscated all Bata facories and stores in the Sudeten area for its own use.

The low-price glove trade which formerly centered in Czecho-Slovakia will probably be transferred to France and Italy, Commerce officials believe.

Other important German imports have been musical instruments, optical goods, textile machinery, chemicals, potash, palm kernel oil, iron pipes, and scientific instruments.

The unpopularity of the "made in Germany" label at this time, plus the new high prices for goods bearing it, is likely to shut off American consumption of central European manufactures almost completely, officials here are predicting.

Poles Urge Cabinet Change

WARSAW, March 21 (AP)—Developments in central Europe have spurred the Polish Government opposition to urge President Moscicki to revamp the Cabinet.

The Polish Peasant Party, strongest in the anti-government bloc, in a special session yesterday drafted a resolution urging formation of a government representing all parties.

"The formal incorporation of Bohemia and Moravia and the practical annexation of Slovakia have changed the balance of power in Europe to the disadvantage of Poland which now is in danger," the resolution said.

The Peasant Party's step encouraged other important parties of the opposition to call executive meetings for tonight. The Socialists said they would pass a similar resolution while the Catholic Labor Party and the National Democrats were reported drafting like announcements.

Germans Ordered To Offer Foreign Bonds to Reich

BERLIN, March 21 (AP)—Economics Minister Walther Funk has issued a decree giving Germans until April 15 to offer the Reichsbank their holdings of foreign bonds and securities.

Upon request, such holdings must be sold to and title transferred to the Reichsbank.

Exempted from the decree for the "time being" are all pre-war Russian State, community and railway loans, Hungarian prewar unsettled bonds and community debentures, and all Austro-Hungarian bonds.

The decree is regarded as a formality because the Government through previous orders got possession of what financial circles call "gilt edge foreign securities."

Belgium to Arrest 700 in Gold Theft

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian Government disclosed March 21 700 arrests were expected in a vast gold theft conspiracy between Negro workers and white traders in the Belgian Congo.

It said that an average of 4,000 pounds of raw gold, valued at about $2,000,000, had been stolen yearly for many years at mines in the Kivu, Ituri, Runada, and Urundi districts.

Police have arrested 29 white persons and 74 natives and said that 600 more arrests were planned.

How are all your folks?

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Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Theater for Youth Gives Plays In the Public Schools

Cleveland's Federal Theater Project Meets Need for Good Drama for Children. Holds Classes, Too

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

A year and a half ago it was a novel venture bringing professional theater right into the school auditorium, actors, scenery, and all, for ten cents admission charge.

The actors, some of them with long experience on Broadway, weren't accustomed to performing for boys and girls. Teachers, too, had to get used to the innovation of having professional players troop into the school building, bringing to life children's drama such as "Pinocchio," "Sir Frog Goes A-Traveling," and "Nathan Hale."

But now the Federal Theater for Youth is an accepted institution in Cleveland, its directors believe. Some 200,000 admissions have been checked up—not a bad record in 18 months. Children who had never in their lives seen a legitimate play now save their pennies for new productions, and experienced actors do their best for these keen audiences of boys and girls, according to persons associated with this unusual WPA venture. So encouraged are they about the experience in Cleveland that they hope to see the idea of a Federal Theater for Youth adopted in other cities.

Really Began Years Ago

Organizer of the project is Elbert B. Sargent. Mr. Sargent has been thinking about a theater for children ever since, a youngster of 10, he dramatized "A Tale of Two Cities" for his own playmates and cast Lon Chaney, later of Hollywood, in a leading role. When he saw the opportunity for establishing a theater for youngsters with experienced adult actors through the federal theater project, he gave up a position as director of dramatics in the Shaker Heights schools, in a fashionable Cleveland suburb, and went to work.

Rehearsals of the first production of his new company were held in the large garage of radio station WTAM which donated the space. The garage was unheated, so actors rehearsed "Nathan Hale" in overcoats and gloves. Six performances were given in the schools, but in the eyes of the company itself they did not appear great successes. The actors hadn't accustomed themselves to acting for children as yet; the school people were unconvinced. By the end of this school year, 19 performances were given. Then Mr. Sargent took his company to the playgrounds for the summer.

That was better. Crowds of children and adults applauded "The Emperor's New Clothes." The actors responded, doing their best for their critical, if youthful, audiences.

Meeting A Need

When schools reopened in November the Federal Theater for Youth went into full swing. Mr. Sargent was encouraged by a note from Charles H. Lake, Superintendent of Schools, saying that the plays were meeting a need for a theater of quality in the school system. The Board of Education approved the project. Last Christmas 23 schools booked Dickens' "Christmas Carol." When school was out in June, the theater had played to 123,000 persons, most of them youngsters.

Now the theater has 28 actors and a staff of 16 persons assisting in production work. Miss Honoré Gilbeau, a young Cleveland artist, is in charge of costumes and sets. Miss Eleanora Buchla, known as a dancer, originates dances for the plays. Then there are the volunteers, 60 of them mostly school children or young people just out of school, who get no pay but a great deal of valuable experience and fun from helping.

Classes For Boys and Girls

Development of youthful talent is one of the objectives of the theater, and classes for boys and girls are held under direction of Mrs. Olive Rayson, an actress in the company.

In giving children and young people an opportunity to see good plays the dream of the director is being realized, but there is another result, not anticipated, which seems to him no less worth while. The Federal Theater for Youth appears to have given a stimulus to other dramatic organizations in Cleveland. Theater equipment and costume companies of the city have told the Federal Theater group that they attribute a great increase in amateur theatrical activity in the last year to the interest aroused by the plays for children. Orders for costumes and scenery have greatly increased, they say.

Children's Comments

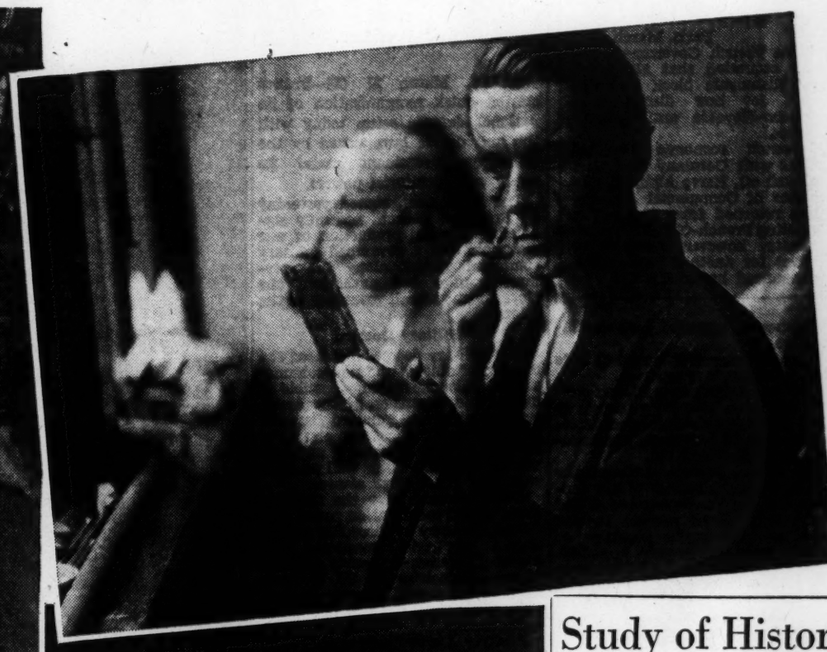
But Mr. Sargent and his staff are pleased about this, but what they like best are the letters they get from children who attend the plays—letters sometimes approving, sometimes critical.

"I liked the Blue Fairy except for her hair. Nobody has blue hair, at least I don't think so."

"All of the actors were good except the fox. His part could be improved."

"Your show was very good and it was worth paying a nickel."

These letters convince the actors that the theater is alive in Cleveland. That is what they have been hoping for.



Photos by Van Fisher

Left—Painting a Circus Drop for a Performance of "Pinocchio" in Cleveland's Federal Theater for Youth. Right, Above—Making Up for Parts in "The Emperor's New Clothes." Another of the Plays Given in the Cleveland Schools for the Boys and Girls. Lower Right—A Glimpse of the Appreciative Audience in the Harvey Rice School. Bottom—Members of the Federal Theater for Youth Watching a Rehearsal. Left to Right—Eleanora Buchla, Elbert Sargent, and Carl Graver

Chasing That Job

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you remember our aviator member, who wrote us (goodness, was it?) three years ago while serving in the air section of the U. S. Army? Today we are turning over to him the entire meeting, for we think that his experience in dealing with unemployment, and his comments thereon, may be of real help to some of the rest of you.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Indiana

Dear Chairman:

Did you really "HAZARD the conjecture that something from each member concerning the kind of work he was doing . . . would make interesting meetings," (Quoting you from the Tuesday, February 7th Monitor). I think it will add interest to the Round Table. It was that statement of yours that has prompted me to write to the Round Table again. It has been some three years, or thereabout, since you last heard from me.

At the time I was discharged from the U. S. Army (Sept. of 1935) there was such uncertainty, disillusionment, unemployment, indecision, and lack, voiced to me by other soldiers that, at first, I failed to realize I was accepting those very qualities into my own thinking. As a result I was very much unemployed for several months. I received several good "jolts," mentally, before I began to wake up and see that there was plenty of work for me to do in order to deal with the problem of unemployment with myself.

♪ ♪ ♪

My interest was aviation. One of the six years spent in the Army Air Corps was attending the Air Corps Technical School where I received a thorough schooling in the mechanics and basic fundamentals of aviation. To make use of this talent in commercial aviation I took the Department of Commerce (now Civil Aeronautics Authority) airplane and engine mechanics examinations, a requirement one must fulfill before being qualified to work for a commercial airline as a licensed mechanic. Happy to say I passed the examinations.

I then proceeded to literally "haunt" each of the airlines, even writing to airlines in Hawaii and Australia. In doing what seemed right I went to Chicago and found a job that was the very antipode of commercial aviation, yet, I took an interest in that work and felt that the training and experience gained while on that job would be of some value to me later. All this time I kept in constant touch with the airlines.

♪ ♪ ♪

Several months later, on the same day and in the same hour, I was offered an opening by both American Airlines and United Airlines! The work with American Airlines seemed more along the lines of my schooling so I accepted their opening. And less than two months later Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc. offered me better work and at better pay. Need I say I accepted TWA's offer?

My work with TWA has been of such great interest. It affords me a splendid opportunity to be of real service to my company, and in turn, to all mankind. As mechanic at Indianapolis, one of our intermediate stations, it is my duty to "watch over" our late night flights that stop here during my shift.

The thrill of seeing prominent people has been experienced, too. Among the ones I've seen are Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., Joan Bennett, Marion Davies, Mr. Randolph Hearst, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, Gene Tunney, Art Jarrett, and Eleanor Holms.

♪ ♪ ♪

During my vacation this year I plan to visit the San Francisco World's Fair—not slighting the grandeur of the New York Fair, but, because I have been to New York and have been no further west, on our line, than Winslow, Arizona, where I was stationed for about a year. And the thrill of seeing the Grand Canyon and Boulder Dam, from the air, are added reasons why I hope to visit San Francisco.

Remember, all Round Tablers, TWA serves directly both World Fairs—the one in New York and the one in San Francisco. So if any of you are en route to either, on one of our late night flights that stop at Indianapolis, you'll find me here helping service the flight during its brief stop. (Mr.) W. K. S.

♪ ♪ ♪

Glad to welcome you back again, Mr. W. K. S. No telling, too, but some of us may turn up some night to say hello, when one of your big birds swoops down out of the sky to be given a once-over by you.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in **pencil**, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Broadcast Ideas—Not Words

And Write 'Through' a Piece of Paper, Not 'on' It

The Radio Voice—3

By Volney Hurd

Staff Writer and Director of Broadcasting, The Christian Science Monitor

Presuming that you have achieved a natural and friendly manner at the microphone, we next consider the handling of the material we are to give. There are a number of technical suggestions which will be presented in the next and last article. In this article the mental preparation will be stressed.

Dr. S. S. Curry, noted teacher of speech, gave his students one important rule. It was "Impression precedes and determines Expression." In speaking over the radio that is a cardinal point.

Words must not be read just as words! A parrot can utter words—but they have no meaning! A word, expressed in speech, will be as effective as the speaker's conception of the meaning of that word—and no more. And what holds true of words holds true of phrases, sentences, and paragraphs.

Are Used to Express Thought

Words are used solely to express thought. The more orderly, well-grouped and flowing these words are, the more effectively will the thoughts be transferred from the speaker to the listener. This arranging is purely mental. If it were only words anyone could take a dictionary and a grammar and merely by reference work turn out literature. But despite better dictionaries and grammars today than they had in the seventh century no one has equalled Shakespeare's works.

The quality of one's thinking will produce the right words in the right order. Then it is up to the speaker on the radio to have such a vivid conception of these words that the original thoughts are transferred to the listener as clearly and completely as they were conceived by the originator.

In Reading News Dispatches

For example, in reading news, one dispatch may be from New York and the next from Paris. When even the name, "New York," is read, the speaker should have a mental picture of that city, of what it means, its characteristics. If this is vivid enough it will put a certain distinctive quality in his voice, making the two words mean more than just words. Saying "Paris," a totally different conception would be had—as different, in fact, as Paris is from New York. The result will be an interesting but quite different vocal effect from that heard when "New York" was announced. This rule holds throughout in all the words you use in radio speaking.

In preparing a radio talk your thoughts should be put on paper first. And remember that in putting them down you must hold clearly to the original conception of talking to your very good friends, so that the words will have conversational form and flow. Then, when read, they will give the impression of spontaneous speech.

Don't write **on** a piece of paper—write **through** it! What you are turning out is not a piece of paper with words on it, so keep the paper out of mind and "talk on your typewriter" to your friends, looking right through the machine and paper and seeing their responsive faces instead.

Having prepared what you are to say this way, read over the "script," as a radio manuscript is called, and study the words as to their meaning. Then, when you read, the words will have the same vivid spontaneity you have when enthusiastically speaking to a friend about something you want him to enjoy with you.

This study of the meaning is all the more important if you are reading someone else's words, such as good literature or, say, a radio news script. Taking the latter, for example, we may presume the writers of these scripts have put them into conversational form so that they will sound spontaneous when properly read. Now it is up to you to make those phrases so much a part of you that you will read them as easily and expressively as though they were your own words spontaneously given.

Keeping Your Audience In Mind

Thus the script should be read over several times for meaning. Then it should be read aloud to familiarize you with the feeling of these words as they pass your lips. Then should come a final reading or two, keeping your audience well in mind, in which both these rehearsal points will merge in a natural union.

Returning to Dr. Curry's phrase, "Impression precedes and determines Expression," we find that this calls for just the thinking about words that we have been discussing.

Now in radio and other speaking, in our search for conversational form, we must watch out for pauses and timing. Remember in original and natural speech that in getting our "impressions," we take a brief bit of time—it may be only a fraction of a second—to get the impression and translate it into speech before we utter it.

This process, repeated over and over again, gives us the timing and pauses which good speech requires. The pause you make in preparing for the next phrase gives your listener the chance to catch the full meaning of the last phrase.

Another point to remember in speaking, is to be sure your voice changes its pitch, having good, distinctive rising and falling inflections. These, combined with the pauses and timing due to the duplication of the original thinking processes, will give melody and flow to your speech, making it the ideal carrier for conveying the thoughts you want to give.

To Break Through

It is sometimes good, **for practising only**, to speak with excessive rises and falls in your voice, just to break through the limited tonal range which most people have. Many people have no idea of how monotonous is the range of their speech. You may think you are talking well up and down the scale in speaking when, if you will analyze the pitches you use, at the piano, you more often find your voice runs a variation of only a few notes. Practice in speaking with extended range will give more flexibility to your voice, so that it will be more responsive to the "impressions that precede and determine expression," when speaking naturally.

The leading broadcasters have worked out some most helpful rules as a result of their years of experience in bringing new speakers before the microphone. In the next and last article of this series we will present some of the most pertinent ones.

This series is running on consecutive Tuesdays.

Children's Farm School in Palestine

Jewish Children of Many Lands Here Acclimated to Agricultural Living

By E. C. Davies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

The leaders of Zionism in Palestine at present are showing a commendable grasp of realities: and among the interesting group activities the Ben Shemen Children's Farm school stands out. Here small Jewish children, immigrants from central European countries, are taught agricultural work from the age of five years. Judging from the happy independent little people to be seen there the system seems to be succeeding. The basic idea is to inculcate in these small citizens of the Palestine of the future a real affection for country life and farming pursuits.

In sunny classrooms, grouped in fours round low painted tables, the children have their lessons. The Dalton plan is the system in practice; and throughout the whole school an ordered freedom is the keynote. Hebrew is taught from the earliest days in the school, and the formal lessons are given in that language—which not all the immigrants speak when they enter the country.

Each child has its own plot of ground, and here, as in the classroom, the instructor keeps as much in the background as possible. The child grows largely what it chooses, its flowers and vegetables and a couple of flowering shrubs, and learns by its mistakes.

The chicken run is the first stage in farming practice. By this means the tiny pupil learns the importance of regular feeding of stock, how to clean out the coops and—most favored task—to collect and market the eggs. Lambs are kept as pets, and a goat with kids is the next object lesson. The milking of cows comes later: and as the children grow older their lessons are more advanced and their farm work graded progressively. Later they follow regular technical and practical farming courses.

Visitors to the school are many, for all coming to Palestine are anxious to see this experiment, and the children are so accustomed to this feature of the daily life that they pursue their studies and farm work without any trace of self-consciousness. The Ben Shemen school is not strictly Orthodox, but the Jewish laws of dietary are kept, and only "kosher" food is provided for the children. On the Jewish Sabbath only the most necessary duties are performed, and the teachers make the beginning and end of the day one of gaiety, while all the Jewish festivals are carried out.

Such children, brought up in healthy surroundings, and taking to the routine of open-air farm work with eagerness, present a very different picture from the little unfortunates brought up in the Ghettos of Central Europe, or the hunted fugitives who are now seeking entrance into the Jewish Palestine; and none of them ever wish to return to the countries which formerly housed them. The Palestine Jewish committees are asking for thousands of children to be sent to them for training; and such children will indeed be numbered among the fortunate ones, their feet placed on firm ground from their early years.

Sometimes the teachers and those responsible for the safety of the children have had anxious times during the riots; and in the Ben Shemen school heavy defences have been installed which can be swung into place to protect the children from chance rifle fire should the attack draw near. Every effort is made, however, and it is a wise effort, to maintain friendly relations with the Arabs as far as this can be done, and to keep all bitterness out of the minds of the pupils who will, it is hoped, be able to live on good terms with the Arab population in the future when the present time of trial is passed.

Many New Buildings

Forty-two per cent of the 13,749 non-Federal projects of the PWA programs from 1933 through 1937, or 5,886, were for educational buildings constructed with the aid of PWA grants of $392,751,272 and loans of $89,683,445.

Colleges and universities in practically every State shared in the construction program to the extent of 493 new buildings built at a cost of $147,053,134. Included in the list were not only the large universities, but small institutions, such as Teachers' Colleges, State Normal schools, schools for the deaf, junior colleges, and vocational schools.

Adjusting Radio Programs To Teaching

Schools having difficulty in using network school broadcasts because of schedule conflicts should bring to the attention of their local stations affiliated with the networks the possibility of recording the programs as they come from the network and broadcasting them at a time more convenient for both the schools and the radio station. This practice is being encouraged by the Columbia Broadcasting System for its stations in the mountain-time zone, because the American School of the Air comes during the noon hour. Likewise, some stations of the National Broadcasting Company are recording and giving later some of the network school broadcasts which come at an inopportune time. This is suggested as a possible solution to the problem of schedule difficulties in some communities.

Radio News Letter,
Ohio State University

Study of History as a Mere Dash Through Pedestrian Works

Scope of University Studies So Vast That Reading the Great Historians Is Impossible, Is Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Sir Charles Grant Robertson, Dr. G. P. Gooch, Prof. C. H. K. Marten and other distinguished historians, all prominently connected with the Historical Association, recently pleaded that more thorough attention should be given to the study of history in Britain's schools and colleges.

When a boy, back in the Victorian Age, one James Smith (not his real name) was consumed by a deep and passionate delight in history. This fire had first been kindled in him in a British school by the flaming words of Macaulay. There was a time in his schooldays when every night he would march up and down his bedroom reciting to himself in intense excitement the crashing antitheses of that great Whig writer's statement of the paradoxical humility of the Puritans.

From somewhat crude splendor of Macaulay, James passed to the more subtle charm of Froude, not the smug chronicler of Henry VIII, but the Froude who enchantingly wrote of the vanishing Middle Ages. "And now it is all gone, like an unsubstantial pageant faded; and between us and the old English there lies a gulf of mystery which the prose of the historian will never adequately bridge. They cannot come to us, and our imagination can but feebly penetrate to them. Only among the aisles of our cathedrals"—but there is no need to continue the quotation; it can easily be found, an exquisite jewel, set in the glittering mosaic of Froude's "History of England." James Smith's enthusiasm for history was roused and fed by the magnificence of the literature which this searching intellectual study has produced.

The Light That Failed

He then went up to the university, one of the greatest and most famous universities in the world. The years he spent there were one of the formative experiences of his life. They laid the foundation of all his future activities, and stored up for him a multitude of happy memories. The clubs he joined, speeches he heard, theaters he visited, talks he shared, the celebrated people he met in college rooms, the walks he took in the country, the bacon and eggs he ate in remote inn parlors—the remembrance of these things often and pleasantly returns to him, and never fails to stimulate to fresh, renewed endeavor.

Whilst at the university his academic business was to read what is called Modern History, which begins at the start of the Christian Era and never ends at all. He went up, as I have said, with high hopes and urgent enthusiasm. He expected to enter upon a land bathed in the magic light of other centuries, inhabited by strange, romantic people, made free of it all by words of enchantment. But he was grievously and bitterly disappointed.

Involved a Thousand Years

His studies in history involved a thousand years of English constitutional history, with original documents, and another thousand without; two thousand years of English political history; a thousand years of general, and a hundred and fifty years of detailed, European history; the American Revolution in profounder detail than anything else; and so on.

James Smith's dissatisfaction lay in the fact that the coverage of modern history as understood in universities today is so vast that the great, large-scale works of historians of genius have to be neglected. Froude, for example, devotes eight big volumes to a few years' history. The student who has to race through the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth in a fortnight has no time to concern himself with Froude's work, masterpiece though it be. He has to get his subject up from half a dozen pedestrian, uninspired specialist books which give to him none of that stimulating contact with a great mind which is the only justification and value of true education.

As in the Classical Studies

It cannot be too much regretted that the organization of historical study in universities is such that, far from being encouraged, close acquaintance with the greatest men who have made history their life-word is actually rendered almost impossible. James Smith, looking back, is convinced that the scope of modern history, as studied in the universities should be rigorously cut down, so that Froude, Macaulay, Gibbon, Motley, and the others can take their rightful place in its study, as do Tacitus and Thucydides in the field of classical education. Only thus can history, in the words of Lord Acton, become, not a burden on the memory, but an illumination of the soul.

Under the Antioch Plan of Work

During the year 1937-38, Antioch College had a total of 666 cooperative jobs, as against 621 the year before. Of these 666 jobs, nearly half were in business organization and administration (clerical work, selling, accounting, journalism and publicity); a third were in the field of industry and applied science (factory, construction, and laboratory work); a fifth were in education and other professional institutions such as libraries, social centers, and hospitals. The only change over 1936-37 was a slight gain in the number of jobs in the professional field, and a corresponding decrease in industrial jobs.

Antioch Notes

Ninth Yearbook Out

The Ninth Yearbook of the Institute for Education by Radio is now off the press. Published under the title, Education on the Air, 1938, it provides a great deal of material relating to the planning and producing of educational broadcasts. Copies may be obtained for $3.00 from the Ohio State University Press. In ordering, please mention where you saw this notice.

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Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools

Travel

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Scenes In and About an Ocean Liner

At top left greetings are exchanged with a passing ship and at right a liner ready to leave Honolulu while flower leis, serpentins and music create a carnival atmosphere. Lower left shows a game of deck tennis in progress, while the right depicts two travelers waving an adieu to friends on the dock.

European Trip: Man's Wardrobe Needs Outlined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The problem of a man's wardrobe for a quick trip to Europe devoted to the serious pursuit of sight-seeing, hinges on a nice balance between appropriate clothes for the occasions that may arise and economy in luggage. As the American baggage-checking system is not prevalent in Europe, one becomes very dependent on what one can carry and keep constantly in sight.

Suggested as a skeleton outfit: Two business suits, one worn, the other packed, made of tropical worsted, wool-and-mohair, all-wool gabardine, or some similar cloth of light weight but durable yarn; a top coat of the semi-sports type in plain fabric, or herringbone, or check, or overplaid, and processed against dampness; sufficient haberdashery to render 24-hour laundry service, which is expensive, not often necessary; two pairs of walking shoes and one casual hat—snap-brim or semi-Tyrolean.

To this repertory most men will wish to add for wear on the steamer and for sports on shore when opportunities for golf, tennis or what-not present themselves, several pairs of solid-color slacks, two or three jackets in loud plaids or checks, a number of sports shirts (which it is modish to match to the slacks), at least one pull-on and one cardigan sweater, and a pair of rubber-soled brogues or mocassin-type shoes.

Tuxedo Suffices

A tuxedo is likely to suffice the man who, traveling without important social engagements, will not feel the need of tails. He will wear his dinner coat for dinner on board ship and very generally in hotels, for the habit of "changing" is much more universal abroad than with us. Soft-front shirts are needed for this costume, patent leather pumps or shoes, a black or blue overcoat (a Chesterfield is a good choice), either black or blue according to the color of the dinner jacket, and a soft felt hat of the same color in turned-up or snap-brim style.

If torrid countries are to be visited, a white dinner jacket of kenya cloth or similar fabric may be worn with black tropical trousers and a cummerbund, instead of the warmer suit, and a panama hat can replace the felt. In this case the overcoat might become superfluous, although it is not good form, except under strong provocation, to go into the street in a tuxedo without a coat.

It is important to choose the business suits in two colors which make possible the interchange of colored accessories, such as shirts, neckties, socks and handkerchiefs. This is not difficult in a period like ours of "mix or match." Green and brown is a good combination, so that if brown dominates in one suit and green in the other, a brown hat or a green hat would be suitable for both, as brown shoes would also be, and a good range of pastel-colored striped shirts. Blue and grey would work out equally well, with either a grey or a blue hat and black shoes.

Luggage Needs

The least costly luggage is usually the lightest and in good grades gives satisfactory service. A very light, strong type is constructed of flexed ply-wood. Wood pulp has proven a satisfactory base for pieces covered with strong duck; and there is a washable cotton fabric covered by a transparent over-layer or "shell" which repels abrasion. In all these types the various styles are produced, carrying out the en suite idea of matching pieces, just as it is developed in rawhide, cowhide, pigskin, the reptiles and so forth.

As a man possesses only two arms it seems sensible to try to get along with one good-sized wardrobe case for everything except the sport togs, which can be packed in their exclusive wardrobe and sent ahead or put in the luggage car when not immediaely needed; and a Gladstone for shoes and for soft things, like socks and underwear, and toilet articles.

If You Expect to Go to Europe This Summer It's Time to Plan

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you have had any thoughts about visiting Europe this summer, then it is time that you began making some definite plans. Summer is only three months away and before you know it sailing time will be upon you. And if you haven't your plans and preparations fairly well in order in another month, you are very likely to find yourself unable to get accommodations.

It is no simple matter, this getting ready for a European trip. You just can't pack up and go like you can to the beach or the lake. There are passports to be obtained; reservations to make; and a half-a-dozen other items which take time.

Most persons contemplating a European trip usually put all the responsibility of reservations and other details in the hands of one of the major travel agencies. These agencies have worked for decades to simplify the process to make a journey to Europe as carefree and smooth as a jaunt into the next state. But these agencies must be given a reasonable amount of time to pave the way for you.

I usually handle my European journeys this way: I merely indicate when I wish to sail, how long I will spend in Europe, how much I wish to spend, and what places and countries most interest me. My travel agent then submits a detailed itinerary and on its approval makes the necessary reservations abroad through his many connections. Sometimes 50 or more letters and cables are often dispatched to complete the arrangements for a single trip.

F. I. T. Will Fit You Out

Foreign Independent Travel, or F. I. T. as it is known in the travel world, is one of the most popular methods of travel today. It starts in your own home town. Arrangements for it are available through travel agents and services the length and breadth of North America, and the plan assures travelers before they start of the cost of their trip, their reservations by air, ocean liner, railroad, hotel rooms, sight-seeing abroad and proper division of their time.

Steamship officials anticipate a large travel movement to Europe this summer. Not since 1936, according to one major travel service, have there been so many inquiries for Europe.

Approximately 960 sailings of liners will start from Atlantic seaboard ports during the year, reports the Institute of Foreign Travel, and during the heavy passenger season from May to August these ports will see an average of three liners a day leaving for Europe.

Thousands of vacationists from the western and middle-western states en route to the New York World's Fair, will continue their vacation by boarding ships at American and Canadian ports and seeing some chosen spots of Europe before returning to the West.

Europe itself is ready to welcome several hundred thousand travelers from this side. More than 1,000 events of national and international importance have been scheduled.

Travel Made Inexpensive

Travel in Europe today is not expensive. Practically every country offers some special reduction in rail fares, which will result in travel savings of from 25 to 70 per cent. England, France, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, Italy, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Belgium, Greece, Estonia, and Switzerland are all offering special rail reductions this summer.

In order to secure these reductions, however, it is important that one make one's travel arrangements before going to Europe, for in many cases savings are available only when one buys one's transportation outside the country.

France, for instance, requires travelers to buy a tourist card for about $1.10 before they enter the country. The card entitles them to a 40 per cent reduction on regular fares in all rail classes, provided they visit the country six full days and travel 185 miles or more. Latest to offer reductions to travelers with a special tourist card is Belgium, which provides a 35 per cent saving.

In Italy, if certain conditions are met, reductions up to 70 per cent—with the average 50 per cent—can be obtained, and in Germany reductions of 60 per cent are available. Both Hungary and Estonia offer special fares to visitors to such major events as world congresses and international fairs. Greece now has in effect a 35 per cent reduction for all who stay not less than 10 days within its boundaries. Visitors to Poland may make substantial savings by buying so-called transit tickets. Scandinavian countries offer 30 per cent savings on transportation.

Keeping You on the Go

In England, Scotland, and Ireland travelers may obtain circle tours at 25 per cent off the sectional fare. Yugoslavia offers a 50 per cent reduction on the homeward journey to those who visit there. In Latvia a 25 per cent rail reduction is obtainable for those remaining seven full days and Switzerland is offering a 30 per cent saving to those staying in the country a week, provided a minimum distance is covered.

This summer also will be rich in cruises. Although April will see both Holland-America and Swedish American liners cruising to Europe and Africa, attention in the long cruise fields is now focussing on summer. June will see the Italian liner Roma on a Mediterranean cruise, and the French liner Paris will visit western Europe and the Norwegian fjords. Two Swedish American ships and Cunard, Norwegian America and North German Lloyd liners will make North Cape cruises, while Hamburg-American is sending a liner to the North Cape and western Europe.

Other news in the steamship world is that Anchor Line has just completed $1,000,000 worth of improvements on its transatlantic fleet; that Matson traffic in the Pacific is running about the same as last year and that Grace, Furness, and American Republics report that South America is enjoying a big season.

Swiss Roads Grant Fare Reductions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—During 1939, Swiss railways are granting fare reductions up to 45 per cent to foreign visitors staying in Switzerland for at least six days. Trips of less than 300 tariff kilometers (187 miles) will be subject to a 30 per cent rebate, and round trips or circular tours of over 300 kilometers, returning to the starting point, to a 45 per cent rebate. These tickets must read from frontier to frontier station and can be made up into any combination of rail, lake steamer, and postal motor bus.

Paris Building New Yacht Basin On River Seine

Tour-a-bouts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact Paris is nearly 150 miles from the sea, a special port for yachts and pleasure craft will be inaugurated this year, according to word from officials here.

The project, long an ambition of the Touring Club of France, will be carried out in one of the choicest locations of Paris, on the right bank of the Seine and between two of the most beautiful bridges, the Pont de la Concord across from the Chamber of Deputies, and the majestic Pont Alexandre III. The yacht port will be closed at each end by monumental gates and decorative grills; the quay will be transformed into a garden with wide lawns and benches.

Euthusiasm for inland water touring along the beautiful rivers of France has developed so rapidly that three large boating clubs, the Canoe Club of France, the Kayak Club of France, and the French Federation for Canoes, have published detailed information covering every waterway in France. Thirty-two maps, published in three languages, French, English, and German, with chartered areas of the various navigable qualities of each stream and river of France, are included in the set.

Collapsible boats are carried on French trains as personal luggage and a canoe is accepted as a trunk. With Paris as a hub, complete outfitting such as boats, camping equipment, motors, sails, and suitable clothing can be obtained there. Memberships in these boating clubs also have been made available to foreign visitors to France at reasonable rates.

Many travelers will visit Japan during cherry-blossom time, according to N. Y. K. Lines which already has booked a number of passengers for Yokohama. N. Y. K. officials say a party of 40 will arrive at this Port March 31, by Asama Maru, and an Hawaiian sight-seeing party of about 30 persons is expected to arrive April 13, by Tatuta Maru.

* * *

The Coronation Scot, streamlined train of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, will receive a standard locomotive whistle when it visits Chicago's Grand Central Station on April 2. The whistle, a good-will token, is to be presented by the American model railroad fans and will be appropriately engraved.

* * *

Work has been resumed on the Swedish American Line's 28,000-ton motorliner Stockholm, damaged by fire at the Cantieri Riuniti shipyards at Montfalcone, Italy, while near completion, it has been announced by Axel Jonsson, President of the line. It is expected the new ship will be completed and delivered in the latter part of 1940.

* * *

Two new combination passenger and freight vessels of the Noordam-Zaandam type have been ordered by the Holland-America Line, according to cabled advices from Rotterdam. The ships, which are to be employed in the joint service of the Holland-America Line and Royal Mail Lines, Ltd., between Rotterdam, United Kingdom, and West Coast United States and Canadian ports, will be approximately 10,000 gross tons with considerably increased passenger capacity over the present craft in that service.

* * *

New steam locomotives for passenger service, the largest of any European railroad, have been completed for the German Railroads at the Friedrich Krupp Works in Essen. They are streamlined and attain a speed or 87 miles an hour. The German Railroads also have had built new Diesel-electric locomotives of 8,000 horse power, making 112 miles an hour.

* * *

The formal "Flag Raising" for Switzerland's two pavilions at the New York World's Fair has been set for Saturady, March 25. The Swiss Minister, Marc Peter, and Dr. Victor Nef, Swiss Commissioner General to the World's Fair, will take part in the ceremony, as well as Grover Whalen and other officials of the World's Fair.

* * *

The two newest ocean liners built in England will be used this summer for 18 vacation tours of Europe, it was announced by American Express Travel Service. The tours use the superliner Queen Mary of the Cunard-White Star Line for the crossing to Europe. The grand tour leaving New York May 24, will return on the newest ship of that company's fleet, the Mauretania. The Mauretania will make its maiden voyage to this country in June and will carry the grand tour party on its westbound sailing from Cherbourg, July 19. Other tours in the series will return on the Queen Mary and Aquitania.

* * *

The Pullman Company, the world's greatest housekeeper, purchased in 1938 a total of 220,528 sheets, 157,780 pillow cases, 20,253 tidies, 455,829 hand towels, 24,318 headrest covers, 13,692 napkins, and 3,260 table cloths.

'A Big Travel Year' Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 21

In response to the question as to what effect present unsettled conditions will have on European travel this summer, Douglas Malcolm, of the American Express Travel Service, said today that while the after effect of the "present European situation is very conjectural, if things calm down this is bound to be a big travel year.

"Our inquiries from people who plan to take European trips this summer far exceed the number we had at this time last year. Our men," Mr. Malcolm continued, "who make out itineraries for people are working late these days—in fact, they are in the throes of an unusual demand. Our 'nibbles' from prospective travelers have been pouring in for many weeks, and when the big sailing months of May, June, and July arrive, I am hopeful that the bookings will represent a 'capacity audience.'

"There is ample time between now and the start of summer rush to Europe for things to quiet down on the other side, and in the meantime the large increase in the number of inquiries from prospective travelers clearly shows that there are good reasons for believing that we will have a satisfactory summer season for travel to Europe."

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Aquitania	. . .	1, 15, 29	17, 31	14, 28	15
Ascania	. . .	6	. . .	. . .	. . .
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Laconia	. . .	14	12	9	7, 31
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Britannic	. . .	. . .	6, 27	24	22
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Mauretania	. . .	. . .	. . .	30	29

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South Africa lures with fascinating sights and unforgettable thrills: Majestic Victoria Falls, Kruger National Park, world's greatest game reserve, the Zimbabwe Ruins, the Valley of a Thousand Hills, native life in Zululand, the gold mines of Johannesburg and diamond-famed Kimberley.

The Cape Province, too, has many attractions, among them the 100-mile Marine Drive, the scenic "Garden Route", and the Cango Caves. And there are glorious mountains and miles of golden beaches! Interesting, also, are Pretoria, seat of the Government, Bloemfontein, rich in historical associations, and thriving Port Elizabeth.

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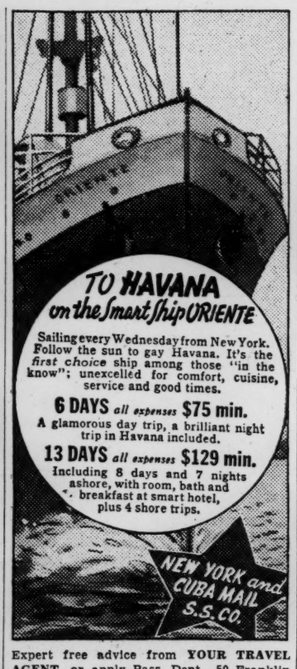
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Inter-American Amity by Travel Promoted at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Steamship travel to South America figures prominently in the first Inter-American Travel Congress, to be held at the Golden Gate International Exposition from April 14 to 21.

All of the Governments and scores of private organizations interested in promoting Inter-American understanding through travel are sending delegates to Treasure Island. The Pan American Union in Washington is co-operating with the management of the San Francisco Fair, initiator of the idea and host to the travel-wise.

Every aspect of travel between the 21 American nations, as well as Canada, appears on the agenda. High among the first topics is this subject: "Improvement of Maritime Services."

Under this heading falls the desirability of helping existing carriers by governmental action to remove most of the port formalities and burdensome dues now hindering them. More ports of call are desired in some parts of Latin America, especially along the northern coast of Brazil and in Central America.

These and other improvements that may result at San Francisco will swell a rising tide. For more than a year the currents of travel interest have been swinging definitely southward as Inter-American relations have become first-page news.

There is even a "Pan American Tan" advertised by stylists. Macy's in New York currently has several display windows filled with "Peruviana," native Peruvian products as well as American-made garments and accessories modeled on Peruvian designs.

Five months ago the only full-fledged line with regular weekly service from New York all the way down the West Coast of South America was the veteran Grace Line, which also conducts tours in the Caribbean. Grace still holds this position, but within the five months important changes have occurred on the East Coast.

There the bi-weekly service of the Furness Prince Line has been vastly supplemented by the new American Republics Line with its three 32,000-tonners, the Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina. They ply bi-weekly from New York. An occasional service of the Delta Line down the East Coast berths at New Orleans.

The "floating yachts" of United Fruit Line, with bananas stowed below and their white hulls agleam, stop at out-of-the-way ports of Central America, the Caribbean islands, and Colombia.

In addition, many fine ships round Cape Horn in cruises of increasing number and popularity.

With such a starting point, the San Francisco conference turns to the important work of clearing the ways for existing Latin American ship services, and considering if, where, and how new services might fill the few gaps.

Sweden Building Barriers Against Economic Slumps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Sweden isn't going to sit back and let any depression creep up on them. Plans and schemes already have been tucked away in the archives which may be brought forth at a moment's notice to thwart the least suggestion of a depression. The plans aren't secrets. Anyone is entitled to study them; put them to use, if they wish. In fact, Sweden's "anti-depression" system was recently considered by President Roosevelt.

This summer there will be courses in Stockholm from July 29 to Aug. 17, with lectures by Swedish leaders in political science. Here Americans may get in on the "inside" of Sweden's plans to oust all economic reserves. Lecturers will explain how it will expand its income producing enterprise to help business, start new industries in depressed areas and subsidize agriculture. They will also tell how Sweden keeps its unemployed below three-tenths of one per cent.

Part of Sweden's anti-depression plan is the regulation of the trade cycle by keeping prices on a reasonable level during boom times. Inspection trips in the social science course in Stockholm will cover the co-operatives.

One important topic for American students, desiring to combine their study with travel, will be the currently pressing question of government ownership which Sweden has solved by a blending of private enterprise with public operation of railroads, water-power, telephone, telegraph, and other services.

American Express Plans Expansions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Because of the ever-increasing prospects of tourist travel to and from South America the American Express Company has expanded its travel and financial operations in 15 of the leading cities of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile.

Through its affiliate, American Express of Brazil, the American Express has acquired a 50 per cent interest in Sociedade Anonima Viagens Inter-nacionais which operates a large travel office in Rio de Janeiro. Through another affiliate, American Express of Argentina, it has joined with the Compania de Transportes Expreso Villalonga in forming a new company, Villalonga-American Express, which will conduct a travel business in 14 cities of Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay.

It is believed not only that the great upturn in travel to South America during recent years will continue but also that greater numbers of South Americans in the future will visit the United States.

The growth in travel volume between the two continents has been accelerated by the immense shortening of travel time by air services and by the establishment of faster and better steamship services.

One Attraction of Cape Town in Winter

South African Railways and Harbors

Muizenberg Beach Near Cape Town

When winter holds most of North America and Europe in its icy grip, many who follow the sun gather at this balmy spot near the southern tip of Africa.

South Africa Is Exciting But Not as the Poet Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — Travel and tourist folk in Cape Town take issue with Jonathan Swift. The reason is that poetry sometimes has more influence than fact. And the poem in the case may be amusing—but what South Africa wants is not a chuckle at itself but more tourists for South Africa.

So Swift did the South African tourist trade no favor when he wrote:

So geographers, in Afric maps,
With savages' pictures fill their gaps,
And o'er uninhabitable downs
Place elephants for want of towns.

Of course it was true once. Just as long days ago it might have been true that the lion's roar and the elephant's trumpet were the most notable noises in Africa. But no more. The thunder of Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River is now known to thousands who never have seen a lion, and whose acquaintance with elephants is limited to a zoo or a circus. And the scenery of Table Mountain at Cape Town . . . the long, smooth beaches at Durban and Port Elizabeth . . . and the jungles in the Tanganyika region are becoming as familiar to tourists today as the pyramids of Egypt or the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Diversified Interests

The South African Government has done much during the past few years to bring before the travel world the diversified scenic and recreational attractions of this continent. Attractively illustrated booklets have been printed and distributed to the world's leading travel agents.

Regular steamship service to South Africa is maintained from the United States and European countries. The American South African Line, operating out of New York directly to South Africa, lists sailings once a month. The Line's City of New York, the largest of the fleet, carries 50 passengers. The ship's next sailing dates from New York are on June 3 and Sept. 30. Smaller boats with a passenger capacity of 12 persons alternate on the South African run with the City of New York.

From Southampton, England, the Union Castle Line operates a regular schedule. Several other lines, including Netherlands and German boats, carry passengers to South African ports. Regular air service from Southampton also is maintained three times a week. Air liners fly by way of Greece and Egypt, landing at Durban and other African airports.

Less Than Three Weeks

Travel agents report that there is increased interest in South Africa this year and advise those contemplating such a sojourn to make reservations well in advance.

The passage from New York takes less than three weeks, with the first scheduled stop at St. Helena, that small island in the South Atlantic where Napoleon spent the remainder of his days in exile. Time is allowed for passengers to visit Jamestown where there are many quaint gift shops. Cape Town is the next port of call and tourists have the opportunity of listening to the many tongues of the inhabitants and to see the dignified Boer, the nonchalant Englishman, the Hottentot flower women, the Kaffir ricksha boys, and, of course, visit Table Mountain.

Other ports of call, where land excursions may be made, include Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Beira, Dar Es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, and Mombasa.

Air Line Plans Expansion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A $1,075,000 new equipment, operating and publicity campaign combined with an increased schedule of passenger services is the bid of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., for the great surge of summer traffic that is expected to develop from the New York and San Francisco fairs.

T. W. A. will add three new twin-engined "Skyclub" transport planes on its coast-to-coast route and employ 70 additional personnel, including pilots, hostesses, and field men, according to V. P. Conroy, General Traffic Manager of the company.

The new flying program of T. W. A. represents the greatest expansion of schedules it has ever attempted this early in the year, Mr. Conroy said. The Chicago to New York service, for instance, will be doubled on practically a "commuter" basis offering of 14 flights daily in both directions between the two cities.

T. W. A. will continue to operate six transcontinental flights daily in both directions with western terminals at Los Angeles and San Francisco. In addition the company will speed up its "Grand Canyon" express by eliminating intermediate stopping points between New York and Kansas City. The "Grand Canyon" will make only two stops on its eastern leg, cutting the coast-to-coast time by one hour and 29 minutes.

Travel Wardrobe For Women Needs To Be Flexible

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A satisfactory travel wardrobe for women is one that supplies for each occasion what is required, but not more than this; and which is composed of garments which need not be fussed with; garments that do not constantly need pressing nor fresh collars and cuffs after each day's wear.

Furthermore, they must be made of materials and in styles that can be packed within a reasonable amount of luggage space.

For six weeks or so in the British Isles and Scandinavia or France, the usual tourist whose time will be devoted to sightseeing and not to social engagements, will need an outfit of about this order:

A three-piece suit with a close-fitting turban, and shoes that give support to the foot and have medium heels. Tweed is an excellent material. Accessory jackets and gilets as well as blouses, can be accumulated for this costume in proportion to the amount of luggage which the traveler is planning to take. Older women will probably be contented with very few variations.

Wool Dress Needed

A sheer wool dress in navy, brown, or black with its jacket or redingote en suite. Either the frock or the coat can be in a shepherd check or other quiet pattern, of a different tone from the solid-colored garment. Light blue is good with navy; beige with brown or with black. This ensemble will prove valuable for damp weather and should be provided with shoes suitable for sightseeing and a tailored felt hat not damaged by showers.

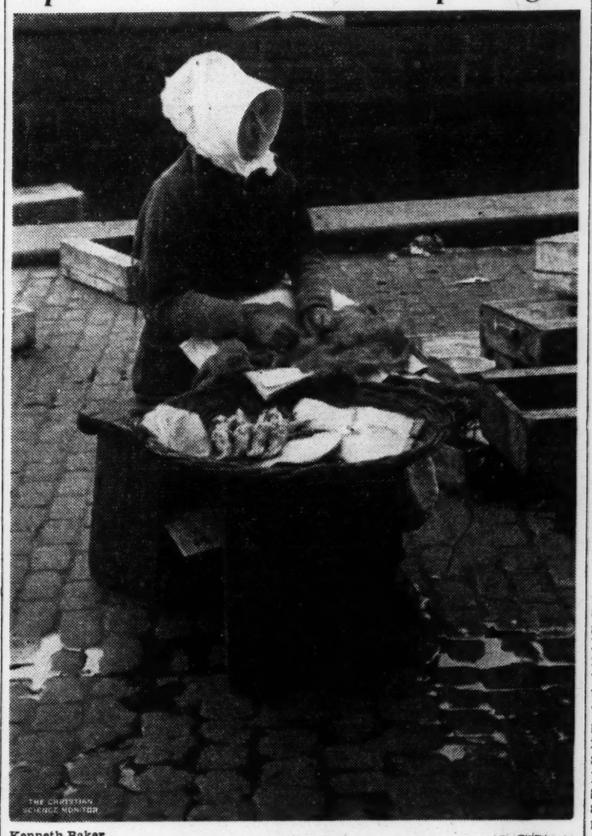
For warm weather two or three dresses of the shirtwaist type in rayon jersey, which is crush-resistant, or in spun rayon which is crush resistant and also tubbable, are needed. They are smart in discreet stripes. A casual, loose-fitting coat of covert cloth or camel hair is useful if one is motoring or boating at hours or in places where warm weather is quickly succeeded by chilling winds. Sailor hats, so much in vogue this season and so various in shape as to adapt themselves to individual physiognomies, offer a little welcome face-shade for sunny exposures and not so much brim surface that they will easily blow around. Wimples and other draperies are practical from this standpoint and also charitable to coiffures which have been neglected in the pursuit of weightier affairs. Again, shoes should be built on walking lasts and at once firm and soft. Calf, kidskin, and elk can be chosen according to the temperament, so to speak, of the feet which are to wear them. Perforations contribute to the coolness of all leathers and make even patent a comfortable fabric for summer. Because it does not need frequent attention, it is an economical leather for steady wear.

Formal Dressing

The custom of dressing especially for dinner is more prevalent in Europe than in the United States. A full skirt of black or navy crepe or other compressible material and a repertory of blouses and girdles will take care of the situation if one is not staying long in one hotel. Supplemented by a supple evening dress whose décolletage can be retired behind a festive jacket, when occasion is not fully formal, will adequately solve the problem for older women. Girls who are likely to dance a great deal will, of course, need a number of frocks. The sheer cottons are charming and high style, and for these reasons justify the space they must occupy in the luggage and the care they will require. Sandals with open toes and heels of kid, crepe or prints, repeating the dominant color in the frock, or of linen dyed to match the costume, are correct.

Young people will want play clothes for the games and sports on shipboard and perhaps at the resorts to which their itineraries may lead. A one-piece play suit is new, made with a shirtwaist top and a very short pleated skirt; and it has the advantage over shorts or slacks with shirts that there is nothing to get out of place. On the other hand, it lacks the interchangeable accessories which make suits in multiple parts more exciting. All the greens are popular for play things and white is coming in more and more strongly. Crepe-soled moccasins are an excellent type of shoe for the deck and active sports.

Open-Air Fish Market in Copenhagen



Kenneth Baker

Fish Seller From Amager District

Glamour Aboard Ship Proves To Depend on Mood and Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A spectacular amount of glamour has been built up about life on shipboard. There is nothing false about the structure for that glamour. The sea is blue, the breezes are exhilarating, there are no demanding engagements to interfere with the lazy restfulness of the days, and a whole star-spangled sky is spread out over the ship at night.

But in the last analysis, the real fun of a voyage, the flavor of it, depends upon the individual. The ingredients are there, lavish, free. But the mixture, the spicing, the serving, these come from one's own friendliness, adaptability, and store of contentment.

There are preparations which the traveler should make and with which this article will deal, in the hope that the physical details having been arranged, the individual will be free to be himself, to be the kind of person who naturally has good times.

First, there is the matter of luggage. There are plenty of lists on this subject. But presumably the traveler takes what he has, supplemented by what he can afford. And those garments will be attractive, but not sensational. Nowhere in the world does a noticeable garment attract more attention than on shipboard. With little but the passengers to discuss, the wise traveler sees to it that his clothes express the kind of person he wants to be.

Baggage on the Deck

And then he should see that they are on board. A man and his wife recently set forth for their first trip to Europe. Either they were really so entranced with the farewells of their friends that they forgot to check on the porters. Or else they were pleased that no outstretched hands presented themselves for tips.

Having turned their baggage over to porters at the dock, they asked no questions until the ship was well down the New York harbor. But the dock porters, not having been tipped, had not carried the bags to the ship where the stewards take them over. The two people had not so much as a toothbrush between them, and they had to spend the six days and evenings of the trip in exactly the same clothes that they wore when they had boarded the ship.

The great center of shipboard life is the deck. There are travelers who say to the deck steward as soon as they board the ship:

"Give me a chair and a rug anywhere." They then proceed to help themselves to anybody else's chair and rug that they happen to find.

But a good thing to do is to decide whether a sheltered spot for sleep is what is wanted, or a place which is likely to be close to the good times. The steward can provide either location. The place of greatest entertainment of course is the boat deck, provided the traveler does not mind being the occasional target for the puck in shuffleboard, or a ring from deck tennis, or exposure to sun and wind.

Making Acquaintance

If the traveler has travel-wise friends he will find gifts in his cabin. Curiously enough, some of them will be baskets of fruit, doubtless dating back to the time when ship's stores were more limited than they are now. Since fruit is plentiful at the table and the steward will always bring a plate of fruit to the cabin on order, there is little to do with such gifts but send them around to less fortunate folk in the steerage or to foreigners on the way home whose gifts may have been more limited at the port of embarkation.

The cabin steward will send your flowers to the table at request and if you have many will keep them in the icebox for you until you want them.

And now with these details behind you, you are ready to seek glamour. You may take your book on deck or to a corner of the lounge and then drop it for deck tennis, or a tramp around the deck. You will probably find motion pictures shown afternoons and evenings. You will have hot drinks mornings and afternoons on deck. You will dance, if you are so inclined.

But the chief diversion of shipboard travel, the readiness and ease with which acquaintanceships are made, will depend upon yourself.

And you will probably be a more cheery and affable companion if you remember to be grateful that these are modern times, and that therefore you are not setting out on a voyage in a little ship which will toss for months on the ocean, while the fresh food gives out, the water gets brackish, and cleaning and pressing clothes becomes a serious problem.

Europe Competes With America In Tourist Features

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—With a full calendar of events scheduled from now through December, including everything from sporting tournaments to music festivals, Europe is prepared to entertain a record throng of tourists during the next nine months despite the fact that the two Fairs here are expected to attract thousands of Americans as well as Europeans.

While Europe has nothing quite so elaborate as the New York and San Francisco Expositions, it has many events of international importance. On March 30 the International Music Festival will be held at Baden-Baden, Germany. The Shakespeare Drama Festival has been scheduled at Stratford-on-Avon on April 3 with the birthday celebration set for April 23.

A chronological list of many of Europe's major events through August follows:

May

Belgium: Modern Art Exposition at Liege.
England: Royal Academy Summer Exhibition at Burlington House, London.
Sunrise Choral Service on Magdalen College Tower.
Charles Dickens Festival Week at Portsmouth and Southsea.
Hard Court Tennis Championships of Great Britain.
France: Salon of the Society of French Artists at Paris.
Germany: Munich Music, Opera, and Theatrical Festivals.
Sweden: National Ski Races at Riksgransen.

2. **Ireland:** Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show and Irish Industries Fair at Ballsbridge, Dublin.
3. **Poland:** Constitution Day.
6. **Germany:** Walpurgis Festival at Brocken and Thale, Hartz.
Switzerland: Swiss National Exposition at Zurich.
7. **Italy:** 16th Century "Calcio" Football Game at Florence, in costume.
8. **England:** Furry Festival Dance and Fiddle Procession at Helston in Cornwall.
Ireland: Feis Ceoil, or Music Festival, Dublin.
12. **Finland:** Snellman Birthday Festivities.
Norway: Midnight Sun visible at the North Cape.
Sweden: Swedish National Fair, at Gothenburg.
13. **Finland:** Flora Festival at Helsinki and Turku.
France: International Paris Fair.
Netherlands: Spring Festival at The Hague.
14. **Germany:** Theater Festival Weeks at Cologne.
Beethoven Festival at Bonn.
15. **England:** International Dance Festival at Blackpool.
Italy: Italian Art Exhibition at Cremona.
17. **England:** Royal Horticultural Society's Show, London.
Norway: Independence Day.
England: Royal Naval, Military and Air Force Tournament.
France: Loire Regatta at Orleans.
Norway: Midnight Sun visible at Tromsö.
20. **Belgium:** International Water Exposition at Liege.
21. **Belgium:** Carnival Procession at Liege.
22. **England:** Exhibition of Polish Art, London. Amateur Golf Championship at Hoylake, Liverpool.
Finland: First sight of Midnight Sun at Petsamo.
24. **Ireland:** Royal Ulster Agricultural Society's Show.
25. **Norway:** Midnight Sun visible at Harstad.
26. **France:** Exposition of National Horticultural Society at Paris.
27. **England:** Dickens Fellowship Conference.
28. **Belgium:** Annual Fair at Antwerp.
29. **Belgium:** Commercial Fair at Mariembourg.
England: British Games Contests at London.
Germany: Miners Festival Procession at Berchtesgaden.
Singing Exhibition of Trained Birds at Benneckenstein.
30. **England:** World's International Conference of Associated Country Women, at London.
Luxembourg: St. Willobrod's Dancing Festival at Echternach.

June

1. **England:** Glyndebourne Mozart Festival, at Lewes, near Brighton.
Germany: 1,000th anniversary celebrations at Steyr, Oberdonau.
Norway: Midnight Sun visible at Bodo.
2. **Poland:** Congress of the International Tourist Alliance at Warsaw.
3. **Hungary:** Exhibition and Fair at Szeged.
Switzerland: Wodeling Festival at Zurich.
Belgium: Folk Fete of the Crossbowmen at Genck.
France: International Ski Races at Auron.
5. **Denmark:** Constitution Day.
Norway: Oslo Day.
Italy: Constitution Day.
6. **England:** XXXVIth Meeting of the International Olympic Committee at London.
Germany: International Agricultural Congress at Dresden.
Netherlands: Industrial Exhibition at Appingendam.
Sweden: Flag Day.
7. **Norway:** Folk Festivals in Bjergstad Park, in Stavanger.
8. **England:** The King's Birthday celebration at London.
Poland: "Days of Lowicz" Festival at Lowicz.
9. **Italy:** Tri-Venetian Exposition at Padua.
12. **Belgium:** Folklore Fetes at St. Vith and at Bree.
England: International Foundry Congress in London.
15. **England:** International Horse Show at the Olympia, London.
Magna Charta Day, with celebrations at Runnymede, near Windsor.
Germany: Open Air Performances of "Faust" at Bad Hersfeld.
Sweden: Trade, Industrial, Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Kristianstad.
17. **Finland:** Choral Festival of Church Choirs from all Finland at Vaasa.
Tercentenary and Fair at Hameenlinna.
18. **Belgium:** Fete of the Ancient Arquebusiers at Visé.
Flower Pageant at Ath.
France: Fete of the Sea at Cameret, Brittany.
Germany: Open Air Plays, Reutlingen.
Hungary: Hungarian Derby at Budapest.
19. **Scotland:** March Riding and Beltane Festival.
20. **Netherlands:** Peonies Flower Show at Boskoop.
Scotland: The Highland Agricultural Show at Edinburgh.
21. **Sweden:** Exhibition of Handicrafts and Industry at Borlage.
22. **Sweden:** Dalarna Agricultural Meet at Rommehed.
Switzerland: Battle of Morat Commemoration and Youth Festival at Morat.
23. **Germany:** Gutenberg Festival Week at Mainz.
Spain: Fairs and festivals at Leon.
24. **Belgium:** Exhibition of the works of Hans Memling at Bruges.
Germany: Strawberry Kermess at Leichlingen, Rhineland.
German Choral Musical Festival at Graz, Styria.
Italy: "Calcio" Football Game in Costume at Florence.
Switzerland: Flower Festival at Geneva.
26. **England:** Lawn Tennis Championships, Wimbledon.
Germany: Marburg Festivals at Marburg.
27. **Norway:** Yachting for the International Cup at Hanko.
28. **Ireland:** Summer Show and Industrial Exhibition at Cork.
29. **Hungary:** Festival of Bouquets at Mohacs.
Poland: Festival of the Sea at Gdynia.

July

1. **Germany:** Festival on the Bird Meadow at Dresden.
Roemerberg Festivals at Frankfort-on-Main.
"Jahresteilung," midsummer homeland festival at Krefeld.
Switzerland: Swiss Swimming Championships at Zurich.
2. **Belgium:** Procession at Binche.
3. **Germany:** Largest Horse Fair in Europe at Welau E. Prussia.
Scotland: Open golf championship at St. Andrews.
4. **Denmark:** Folk Festival at Rebild.
England: Royal Agricultural Society of England Centenary Show, at Windsor.
Switzerland: American Independence Day.
5. **England:** Tynwald Open-Air Parliament at St. John's, Isle of man.
Royal Regatta at Henley-on-Thames.
6. **Germany:** German Haydn Festival at Bad Ems.
8. **England:** Pageant at Warwickshire.
Netherlands: International Tennis Championships of Holland at Noordwijk.
Hungary: Festival Week at Kecskemet.
Scotland: Border Games at Jedburgh.
Sweden: Dramatic Festival at Ramsele.
9. **Sweden:** International Town Planning Congress at Stockholm.
Switzerland: Open-Air "William Tell" performances at Interlaken.
10. **Hungary:** International Technical and Chemical Congress of Agricultural Industries at Budapest.
15. **England:** Annual Pilgrimage from Boston, Mass., arrives at Boston, Lincolnshire.
Italy: Annual Fair at Ancona.
Scotland: Summer School of Drama at St. Andrews.
Switzerland: Federal Gymnastic Association Contests, at Zurich.
16. **Belgium:** International Labor Fete at Liége, presided over by the King.
Finland: Gold Cup Yacht Race opens at Helsinki.
Germany: Music Festival Week at Bad Harzburg.
Old East Prussian Folk Festival at Labian, E. Prussia.
17. **England:** Dolmetsch Music Festival at Haslemere.
Highland Games on the Isle of Man.
Swan Upping Ceremonies on the Thames, London
Norway: 150th aniversary celebration at Hammerfest.
Switzerland: International Tennis Tournament, and championship of Gstaad, at Gstaad.
18. **England:** Festival of all the Arts at Bath.
Sweden: Medieval musical plays.
20. **Sweden:** Swedish Gymnastics at Stockholm.
21. **Belgium:** National Independence Day.
22. **Germany:** Summer Night's Festival at Ueberlingen.
Illumination of Castle and City, Fireworks, at Meersburg, Bodensee.
23. **Belgium:** National Congress of Flemish Choral Societies at Bruges.
24. **Switzerland:** Tennis Tournament for the Lower Engadine Championship, at Vulpera.
25. **Germany:** Richard Wagner Festivals at Bayreuth.
Hungary: Open-air drama, Cathedral Square, Szeged.
Ireland: Annual Summer Agricultural and Horticultural Show at Navan, Co. Meath.
26. **Germany:** 900th Anniversary Folk Festival at Brotterode, Thuringia.
Sweden: Bellman's Day in Stockholm.
28. **Germany:** Greater German Radio Exposition at Berlin.
29. **England:** Royal Regatta, at Cowes, Isle of Wight.
France: Fête and Bagpipe Dancing, at Guingamp, Brittany.
Germany: Summer Music Festivals at Salzburg.
31. **Finland:** International Temperance Congress at Helsinki.

August

1. **Germany:** Richard Wagner Festivals at Bayreuth.
Russia: Union Agricultural Exposition at Moscow.
Sweden: International Folk Dance Meetings at Stockholm.
Switzerland: Open-air "William Tell" performances, at Interlaken. Sailing Regatta on lake at Zurich. Independence Day.
2. **Scotland:** Highland Gathering and Display of old Hebridean Dances at Askernish, South Vist.
5. **Germany:** Sylvan Festival Plays at Braunsberg, E. Prussia.
Scotland: Highland Games at Strathallan, Bridge of Allan.
Sweden: Swedish Industries Fair at Malmö.
Switzerland: Venetian Night Festival, Gondola Corso, Fireworks and Concert, at Thun.
6. **Belgium:** Tourism Exposition at St. Trond.
Germany: Lake Festival at the Königssee, Berchtesgaden.
Switzerland: Gala Swimming Festival at Gstaad.
7. **England:** Grand International Athletics Meeting at London. Autumn Sports and Carnival at Chester. Carnival and Swimming Gala at Bexhill-on-Sea.
Wales: National Elsteddfod at Denbigh.
8. **Ireland:** Dublin Horse Show at Ballsbridge, Dublin.
Scotland: Lammas Market and Fair at St. Andrews.
9. **Norway:** Centenary celebrations at Sarpsborg.
10. **Netherlands:** Exhibition of Housing during the past century, at s'Hertogenbosch.
Italy: Fair of Sicilian Economic Enterprise at Messina.
11. **Germany:** International Tennis Meet at Herrenalb, Württemberg.
12. **Germany:** Homeland and People's Festival at Strehlen, Silesia.
Switzerland: International Gymnastic Festival at Geneva.
13. **Belgium:** Exhibition of Archery at Liége, also International Canoe Regattas.
France: Festival of the Edelweiss at Bourg-St.Maurice, Savoy.
Poland: Fete of the Mountaineers at Zakopane.
14. **Wales:** Carnival at Aberystwyth.
15. **Belgium:** Illuminated Water Carnival at Liége.
Netherlands: Dahlia Show at Amsterdam.
Norway: Inter-parliamentary Congress at Oslo.
Poland: "Days of Pinsk" and Annual Fair at Pinsk.
16. **Wales:** Sheep Dog Trials at Aberystwyth.
18. **Scotland:** Highland games at Inverness.
19. **Scotland:** Highland games at Crieff.
20. **Germany:** German Fair of the East at Königsberg.
21. **Belgium:** Battle of Flowers at Heyst-sur-Mer.
22. **Finland:** Northern Trades Schools Congress at Helsinki.
24. **Germany:** Historical Shepherds' Race, Popular Dancing, at Markgroeningen Württemberg.
25. **Netherlands:** Heaher Festival at Ede.
Scotland: Cowal Highland Games at Dunoon
27. **Belgium:** Annual 13th century pageant of giants and chariots at Ath.
Water Carnival and Mortorcycle Rally at Liége. Procession of the Giants at Grammont.
Germany: Autumn Fair at Leipzig. International Race Week at Baden Baden.
Sweden: International Football Match at Stockholm, Sweden vs. Germany.
28. **England:** Theater Festival at Buxton.
Ireland: Connemara Pony Show at Tural Show at Limerick.

Fairs Are Connected By Southern Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Because of the simultaneous operation of the New York and San Francisco World's Fairs, the Southern Pacific Lines, with terminals at both cities, anticipates a greater volume of passenger traffic than ever, and it is expected that from time to time extra cars and extra sections of trains will have to be operated to take care of the heavy traffic.

The company's Morgan Line, which operates between New York and New Orleans and connecting at the latter city with the S. P.'s Sunset Route serving Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, gives travelers an interesting ocean voyage.

From May 20 to Sept. 9 inclusive, the Dixie will sail from New York on alternate Saturdays, arrive at New Orleans early the following Thursday morning, sail from New Orleans Saturday, arriving New York on Thursday morning.

Travel in Germany Greatly Simplified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Travel in Germany today is faster, simpler, and more comfortable than it was when there were three different tourist districts. Passports and customs formalities are greatly reduced through the elimination of former frontiers. The unification of the railroad system makes for better and faster connections.

First and foremost on the German tourist entertainment program are the world-famous music and theater festivals—the Richard Wagner Opera Cycle in Bayreuth from July 25 to Aug. 28, the Salzburg Festival of opera and drama from July 3 to Sept. 6, and the Munich Festival from May 1 to October.

No less interesting, although of a somewhat different character, are the picturesque history and folk plays in many ancient towns, in which entire cities are the stage and their population, in the dress of their forebears of centuries ago, the actor.

Netherlands Rich in Interest For the Tourist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The tourist from abroad is in the main attracted to the Netherlands by the vision of the picturesque baggy trousers and wooden shoes of the good people of Volendam and Marken, by the ubiquitous windmills, the cheese market of Alkmaar, and the color-glowing bulbfields.

Once the tourist is in Europe a quick train journey, a few hours at sea, or just an hour's hop in an airplane brings him to the picturesque Netherlands. And there he may see for himself the ancient villages where the people cling to the quaint costumes and queer customs of bygone days. There he finds these very pastures and the very skies that quickened the genius of Dutch painters of the past.

Garden lovers will head for Aalsmeer and Boskoop. Aalsmeer in particular has not only the attractions of its hothouses to offer the visitor, but also the traditional art of the toplarist. To all this, the canals that wash each garden add a quaint and lovely distinction.

Amsterdam, the capital city, is the town of 100 canals. It received its name from the dam which was laid across the river Amstel about the 13th century and its first name was Amsteldam. This name is mentioned in a charter by which the people living on the Amstel-dam were granted freedom of toll.

Later Amsteldam became Amsteldamme, and this was changed into its present name.

The inhabitants of those days built bulwarks round the town to defend themselves against the enemy. And gradually when the town grew in size people went to live outside the walls and built another bulwark and constructed a new canal. So, today one can count 100 canals and about 300 bridges within the boundaries of the capital.

Holland Rich in Varied Attractions

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City and Country in the Netherlands

Cyclists in Leidsche Street, Amsterdam, and one of Holland's many windmills at Tienhoven.

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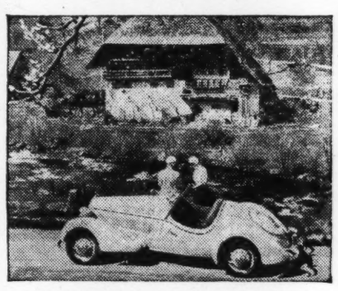

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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative Arts

A Loan Exhibit Of American Pewter

Condensed from an article by Joseph Downs, in the March Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

A special loan exhibition of about 370 marked pieces of American pewter opened in this museum on March 11. It will continue through April 16, and represents the work of craftsmen in Boston, Baltimore, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. The exhibition has a twofold purpose—first to show the diversity of form which the earlier pewterers gave to their work, and second, to show the widest variety of clear and complete touches, or makers' marks. These are of paramount importance to the zealous collector. Consequently, a plaster cast of the mark is shown with each piece, together with the printed label. Following European practice, colonial pewterers often used false hall marks, until the patriotic frenzy of the post-war period inspired a flock of spread-eagle touches.

Lent From Numerous States

While the recent survey has not been exhaustive, the excellence of the numerous collections which we have drawn upon, from New Hampshire down to Washington, make the present exhibition outstanding. To Ledlie I. Laughlin especially thanks are due for numerous suggestions and for much new information contained in his forthcoming book.

Pewter continued to be the usual domestic ware until the lower cost of earthenware and porcelain in the nineteenth century weakened its popularity. There are other reasons why it lost ground for household use. Pewter, an alloy made principally of tin, with small amounts of copper, antimony, and bismuth (and occasionally lead), is not the enduring fabric that it seems. It disintegrates into powder when long exposed to damp and cold and soon melts when subjected to the direct heat of a stove. Furthermore, it easily becomes misshapen and is often irremediably damaged by drastic cleaning.

Pewter Forms Are Simple

The shapes in pewter are less diverse than those in silver of contemporary date, largely because the bronze molds which gave pewter its form were too expensive to allow a wide variety. These molds were frequently passed down from father to son, and sometimes two or three generations of makers used them with a variety of pewterer's touches to distinguish their work. The casting technique, moreover, did not lend itself to elaborate surfaces, but the well-balanced mass and graceful outline of many pieces are comparable to the best silversmith's efforts.

A catalogue of the scope of the exhibition cannot be attempted here, but a few outstanding pieces may be mentioned. Four flagons made prior to 1800 are imposing parts of Communion services. Two of them were made before 1781 in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by John Christopher Heyne, a pewterer who was born in Saxony; the Germanic tradition appears in the cherub-head feet, flared body, and scalloped spout of each flagon. Henry Will in New York and Thomas Boardman in Hartford, Connecticut, turned out simpler and perhaps more graceful forms without spouts and with high-set handles, of which two are shown.

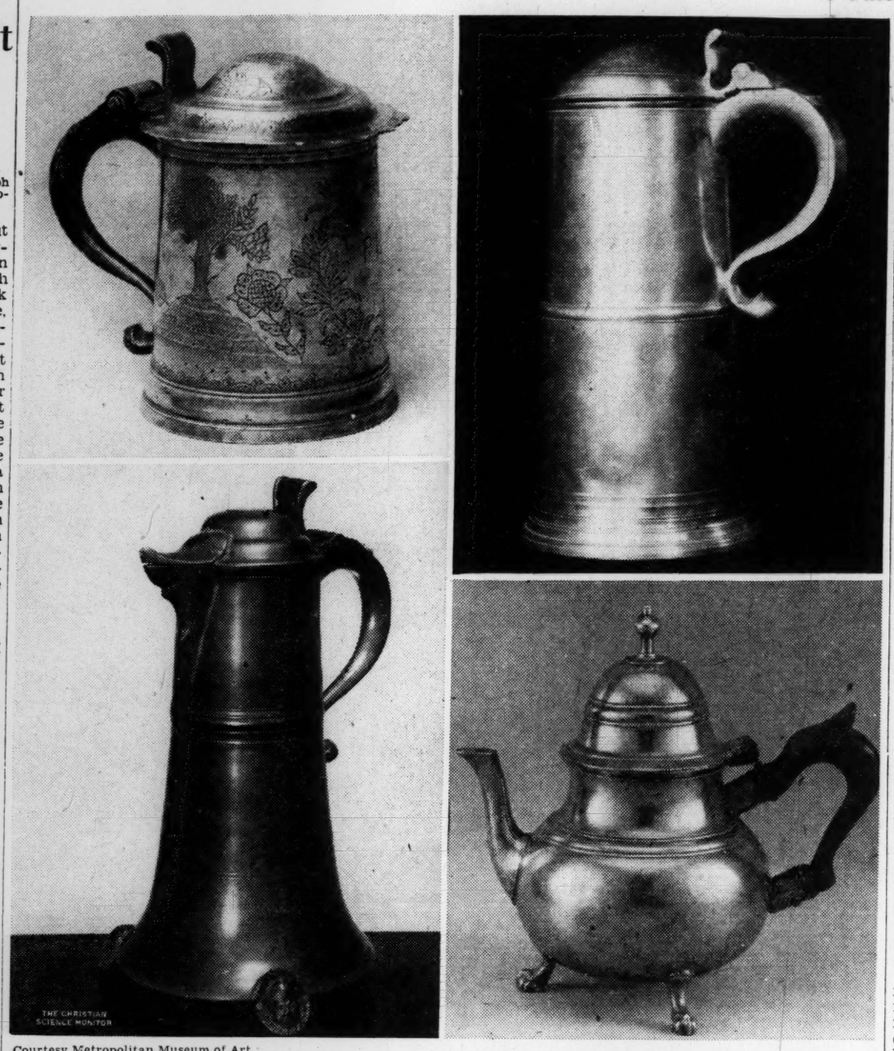
Tankards of the eighteenth century are plentifully represented. Among those made in New York are pieces by William Kirby, John and Henry Will, John, Francis, and Frederick Bassett, William Bradford, Jr., William Elsworth and Cornelius Bradford.

Five teapots are from the Philadelphia workshop of the patriot Col. William Will, who ranks as one of the most versatile American pewterers. His output covers the widest range of shapes and its quality is equal to its variety. Two of these are pear-shaped in the Queen Anne tradition. Two others of the same form, although made early in the nineteenth century, are by G. Richardson of Boston and Richard Lee, the New England vagabond.

Porringers in Variety

Among the porringers there is a rare one marked by Peter Kirby, who worked in New York from 1736 to 1788. Two others with flat pierced handles were made by Joseph Belcher of New London and Newport; another by Benjamin Day, also of Newport, has the solid continental type of handle used by Rhode Island and Pennsylvania makers.

A spoon handle marked: Joseph Copeland, Chuckatuck, 1675, is the earliest example of pewter in the exhibition. A case has been devoted to the work of the famous Danforth family, beginning with Thomas II of Middletown and his brother John of Norwich. The sons of Thomas who made pewter were Thomas III, Joseph, Edward, William, and Samuel. John also had a son Samuel. In the next generation Joseph II was the son of Joseph, and Josiah was the son of William. Thomas III had two daughters, one of whom was Sarah, whose sons Thomas, Sherman, and Timothy Boardman were pewterers; the other daughter Hannah had a son Otis Williams; all 14 makers are represented in the exhibition.



Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

The exhibition of American pewter at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to continue through April 16, contains about 370 pieces, among which are the four shown above. The tankard at top left, with crude engraving, was made by John Will of New York about 1740. The flagon beside it is by Henry Will. Below are a flagon of about 1770, with cherub feet, the work of John Christopher Heyne, of Lancaster, Pa.; and a pear-shaped teapot in Queen Anne tradition, credited to William Will of Philadelphia; 1770-1780.

This Small California House Pays for Itself

By Kathrine Morrison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Gatos, Calif.

For people of modest means, the ideal home is one that meets everyday needs in the most convenient way, satisfies their yearning for something beautiful and distinctive, and whose cost is well within their reach. The house described in this article does all these things and more. It practically pays for itself, and was designed with this aim definitely in view.

The owners were not only far-seeing financially, but also in their choice of site, type of plan and in the details of equipment. To begin with, they selected a plot of ground on a hillside which commands a characteristic view of Los Gatos—its valley with outspreading orchards and trim homesteads, and beyond an imposing foothill of the Santa Cruz range.

Sloping Site Has Advantages

This sloping site naturally determined the kind of house that should be built. It had to be on two floors. Somehow there seems to be much more privacy in a hillside house than in one on level ground. Here the two stories are apparently quite detached from one another, and there are no near neighbors to the rear. The owners—a man and his wife—took advantage of these features of site in planning for two homes, where each enjoys an atmosphere of complete seclusion.

The owners themselves live on the upper floor approached by a small paved patio. To either side of this patio are steps leading down to a brick terrace around the lower-floor apartment. Many months of the year the weather is so mild that this paved space serves as a room out-of-doors. Framed between the branches of two live oaks that mark the boundaries of this terrace, is the beautiful panorama of hills and valley.

Inside, a kitchenette and bathroom lead out from the large living room, which has wide windows looking in two directions. This cosy abode does not occupy the whole of the lower floor. There is a small furnace room, where a gas hot air heater warms all the rooms. The laundry is used by occupants of both floors, and beyond is a storeroom which could easily be converted into a bedroom.

Stairs Connect Appartments

A short flight of stairs gives access to the upper floor. Opening onto the landing are the bedroom and the bathroom. A third door leads into the dining room whose windows form a bay overlooking the patio. Directly opposite this bay is the kitchen. Sliding doors open into the living room.

Like the bed-sitting room directly underneath, this living room has two windows, with deep sills, achieved by extending both windows about half a foot beyond the outer walls, thus forming shallow bays. This device makes a decorative feature out-

© K. Morrison

In this little two-apartment, two-story cottage in California, wood and brick have been skillfully combined, in a side-hill location that gives broad outlooks at the rear for both occupants.

side, and inside it provides convenient space for ornaments and plants, so breaking the long line of the casement windows.

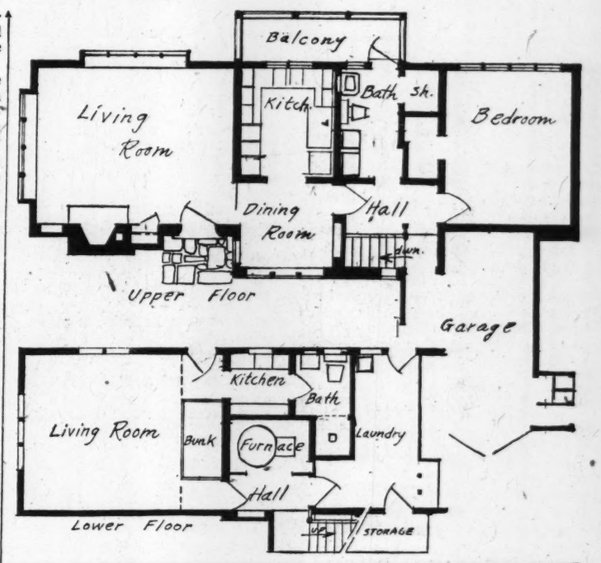
This pleasant architectural feature is typical of the close attention which has been given to detail both inside and out. Another instance is the wall along the entrance side of the living room. It is panelled in knotty pine with edges grooved to give the effect of a molding. Knotty Japanese oak, used for the floors in both the living and dining rooms, harmonizes with the pine panelling.

Although the living room was planned to meet the present-day needs of the household, no effort being made to copy old-world styles, it recalls many a room in early English farmhouses. It has the same simple type of panelling, wide floor boards and much the same kind of fireplace, with a shallow oak mantel and brick surround.

The kitchen is a model of compact efficiency. With the exception of the electric range and refrigerator, all of the equipment is built in. Three cupboards fill most of the space along one wall, two with shelves for stores, one for the ironing board and broom closet.

Although the house has been planned with a view to letting the lower floor to outsiders, it would be quite possible for one family to occupy both floors. Alternatively, if a tenant wanted larger accomodation, storage space next to the laundry could be made into a bedroom, which could be reached not only from inside but also by a door opening onto the terrace.

The total cost of this attractive house was $5,000. This sum covered the actual construction, the built-in furniture and the paved patio and terrace. The one-room apartment on the lower level is rented for $25 a month, the annual rental of $300 representing a fair interest on the capital outlay, which includes the price of both the land and building. Thus the owners live practically rent free, as their only other charges are taxes and upkeep.



Low Backs Preferred

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The old English fireplace chair with its high back and wings does not always fit in very nicely in the small living room. Even though there is a fireplace, the rest of the room does not lend itself to an obstructive piece of furniture like a high-backed chair. To take care of this difficulty, a new type was shown recently at the Merchandise Mart midwinter furniture market. This one has a low back and is circular and squatty, yet very comfortable. Though not extending so high, it gives an air of permanence and stability. Especially for conversation groups where chairs are pulled around, with their backs out in the middle of the room, this type is acceptable to informal living.

Index of American Design

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An exhibition of water color and black-and-white drawings, current at the Municipal Art Gallery till March 31, is being held by the Index of American Design, a Federal Art Project. Again the public is made aware of the desire for beauty, and the skill in creating it, which characterized the home life of the average American family during the 1700's and early 1800's.

The Index discovers and records domestic objects whose primary purpose was utilitarian, but in which dignity of form and charm of texture and color, blossomed.

The subject matter in the present exhibition is well arranged, the plates being so grouped that one can study the evolution of the chest, the types of clock common at various times in different localities, the cooking utensils, the lighting devices, embroidery and other handicrafts.

We become keenly aware of the beauty and factual interpretations of needs when we study these objects, and we come to understand the truth, always existent but only lately formulated, "Form follows function." Its value is further pointed out in this exhibition by some renderings of composite interiors of the 1800's. These sought to achieve elegance by the accumulation of as many useless ornaments as could be combined—ribbons on table legs, feathers on picture frames and the like. Such interiors arrived at incredible ugliness, in contrast to the gracious kitchens and other utility rooms, with their stoneware, glass, metals and textiles all expressive of usefulness.

Reproductions of the drawings made by the artists of the Index will be reproduced—the water color renderings in color—for portfolios to be distributed among museums, historical societies and libraries; for use by antiquarians, designers of historical plays and pageants, and writers of history and historical fiction. The virtuosity of the work is at times almost incredible, particularly in respect to the portrayal of the texture of materials. **H. J. K.**

Three walls of the living room are papered; the third is paneled in knotty pine which has also been used in the dining room, seen through the open door.

Aids to Spacious Effect

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

By scaling down furniture, placing it judiciously and by using few contrasting colors, a very delightful interior may be evolved, and much done to obtain the feeling of spaciousness in a small room.

In the room pictured here a monotone color scheme was chosen, which has beige carpeting for its base. The tailored studio couch, made up in the day time, avoids bedroom effect. The top section of the chest of drawers forms a desk with pigeon-holes and little drawers inside, and has three drawers for linens, or what-not.

Another means of obtaining the appearance of spaciousness is the window treatment. Instead of hanging draperies in the middle, double windows are regarded as one unit. On either side are the floor length draperies made of cotton print with a twill finish, with beige as a background for the dainty blue and rose floral pattern. The wide sweep gained in the glass curtains gives the effect of two horizontal blocks of shining celanese silk. The upper part stretches all the way across the two windows and reaches to the middle sash. The lower part is the same, except that the curtains may be drawn apart.

These glass curtains would cheer any room of this type. A half-inch blue binding runs across the top and bottom edges, and little white rings hold the curtains to rods. The celanese hangs in graceful folds above the green plants in white pots on the window sills. Directly in front of the window stands the mahogany drop-leaf.

Accessories introduce the color contrasts, with Mexican glass, Italian Provincial pottery on recessed shelves, and Chinese prints on the opposite wall.

Red Ware, Chinese and English

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A squat little Chinese pot, its red ware body unglazed, carried on its bowl the incised inscription in Chinese, "the green pine tree over the stone wall is eight feet tall"; and impressed on the base were the words "Mu Chi," meaning "secretly made." But, as Mrs. Bertram K. Little told the members of the China Club at the March meeting, it holds centuries-old secrets underneath its simple form.

It should be emphasized that this red stone ware is of a decidedly different nature from pottery red ware. Some early European makers called this stone ware red porcelain, for extremely high temperatures were used in firing both wares. This resulted in a very hard body in each case, although the ingredients differed greatly.

So the fine red ware of China, and later of Europe and England, was neither pottery nor porcelain, but stone ware, which for practical purposes is classed between the two in quality, and technically is fundamentally different from both.

From Mount Tai Hu, near Shanghai, deposits of clay were dug until the hill looked for all the world like a flight of steps, and from this red clay perfume bottles were made, and vases as well as tea pots in time emerged. Some fantastic shapes appeared but the pots were always small—actually individual pots, with concave covers, short straight spouts and graceful handles. The decorations were plain, often incised seal characters, which had to be perfectly rendered on the first attempt, for an erasure would have ruined the piece.

The seals of some of the famous early potters, sorry to relate, are often imitated. Really old examples are very scarce, and as red stone ware has been made continuously in China from the Ming period to the present day, it is extremely difficult to distinguish the old from the new. Signs of wear and a certain darkening of the body from use are the best guides.

By 1678, the potters of Holland produced red types, Ary de Milde, a master potter, being the best known around 1694. According to his patent, he considered himself the inventor of red ware in Europe. Most of his make bear a running fox as his mark. Later he used a teapot surmounted by a crown as a sign for his pottery.

In 1709 Bottger, the founder of the Meissen factory, announced to the king his discovery of red ware and presented the king with "a very fine red vessel which in every way equals the so-called red porcelain of the East Indies."

In 1671, John Dwight of Fulham applied for a patent very similar to that sought by de Milde in 1679. Fourteen years later John Philip and David Elers were named in a lawsuit by Dwight who claimed that they had infringed his patent, and in reply they declared that Dwight had never made porcelain. About 1691 the brothers moved to Bradwell Wood where there was a seam of red clay which they utilized in their pottery. Twyford and Astbury followed the Elers in Staffordshire, and by 1750 red ware was being produced by many less well known potters. This was continued in England during the early 1800's although it had long passed out of favor in both Germany and Holland.

Courtesy Carson Pirie and Scott & Co.

Quiet colors, with enlivening contrasts gained by books and decorative pottery on the shelves and by prints on the opposite wall, are aids in making this small room seem larger than it is, rather than smaller. This impression is strengthened by treating a pair of windows as a single one, and by the emphasis of the bindings on the glass curtains.

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Nations Map Joint Plan to Halt Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

nounced in the House of Commons that Britain would re-examine, "in the light of events of last week," a trade agreement made between the Federation of British Industries and Reichsgruppe Industrie, a German manufacturing group.

"I have asked the Federation of British Industries to discuss the matter with me," Mr. Stanley said in response to a number of questions.

Abrogation Forecast

Abrogation of the Dusseldorf agreement between the Federation and Reichsgruppe Industrie is believed to be a forgone conclusion especially as the objection is raised here that it might involve Britain in a trade war against the United States.

Moreover it becomes clear that Germany, in addition to inviting the Balkan states to sell their entire output to the Reich, further suggested formation of a customs union wherein the Reichsmark would be legal tender. It is learned from reliable sources here that such a proposal was put to Bulgaria some weeks ago and was turned down by Dr. George Kiosseivanoff, the Premier and Foreign Minister.

This German plan for creating a mark area similar to so-called sterling area gives added importance to trade talks between Germany and Rumania which are expected to lead to signature soon.

Conference in Berlin

In Berlin, officials said trade discussions with Rumania would not be concluded for several days. Rumania, they said, has not granted Germany any monopolistic rights, but instead will adhere to a free commercial policy.

While details are not known, it is believed certain Rumania has not disposed of all its exportable surplus to Germany—otherwise there would be no need for a British trade mission go there as Mr. Stanley revealed in Commons March 20.

In this connection, it is pointed out that until Germany annexed Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania got the greater part of its munitions from Skoda. If Rumania is to be able to buy munitions elsewhere in future it must sell wheat and oil elsewhere too. In other words, if the British Government wants to enable Rumania to resist German penetration it must greatly extend its purchases from Rumania and it must do so in direct competition with Germany. Somewhat similar considerations hold good as regards Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey.

Significant Factors

These factors add to the significance of proposals voiced here with increasing insistence to prohibit the export of scrap iron, to emulate the United States in putting a high tariff against subsidized German exports, and to abrogate coal agreement recently reached between Britain and Germany.

King George received Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to France, at Buckingham Palace. At the Foreign Office, the Polish Ambassador, Count Edward Raczynski, was among the callers.

Text of U. S. Note to Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 21

Following is the text of the United States' note to Germany on that country's assumption of a protectorate over Bohemia and Moravia:

March 20, 1939

Herr Hans Thomsen,
Chargé d'Affaires ad Interim of Germany.
Sir:

I acknowledge the receipt of your note of March 17 in which, by direction of your Government, you inform the Government of the United States of the terms of the decree issued on March 16 by the Government of the Reich announcing the assumption of a protectorate over the Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia.

The Government of the United States has observed that the Provinces referred to are now under the de facto administration of the German authorities. The Government of the United States does not recognize that any legal basis exists for the status so indicated.

The views of this Government with regard to the situation above referred to, as well as with regard to related facts, were made known on March 17. I enclose herewith for the information of your Government a copy of the statement in which those views were expressed.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

Sumner Welles
Acting Secretary of State

U. S. Clears Way for Action

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to amend the Neutrality Act. Despite signs of strong opposition in the Senate, led by Sentor William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, there is confidence in Administration quarters that the arms embargo will be lifted and a continued supply of American munitions will be made available to Britain and France to strengthen their position as regards Germany.

Signs of Senate opposition to revision of the Neutrality Act do not seriously disturb Administration quarters because an intensification of the European crisis would be expected to provide the necessary impetus to revision. On the other hand, if the crisis disappears either through German retraction or Anglo-French retreat there no longer remains the same immediate need for revision.

Tasmanian Tuna Tested for Export

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania — Extensive investigations by an Australian Commonwealth fisheries vessel and airplane in the past few years have shown that Tasmania's shores are the homes of large shoals of tuna fish of a quality and quantity comparable to those found off the coast of western America.

The Tasmania Government is obtaining a shipment of about 90 tons of tuna for experimental canning by a Hobart firm. If the result is successful, there are prospects of the establishment of a large industry.

Education Aid Approved By Senate Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Labor Committee has approved a bill to set up a new Federal-Aid Education Program for which $75,000,000 of federal funds would be spent during the first year. The amount would be increased to $208,000,000 annually after five years.

British Primate Asks Peace Drive Under Pius' Lead

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, calling Germany's occupation of Czecho-Slovakia an "unashamed assertion that might is right," advocated in the House of Lords yesterday a declaration for peace by world Christianity under the leadership of Pope Pius XII.

The Archbishop said that when he made a similar appeal to European churches in 1935 the "Holy See did not then join, but I received from the present Pope assurance of his Holiness' sympathy."

"His election has given rise to the highest hopes," the Archbishop continued, "It is possible that he might feel that he had come to his spiritual kingdom for such a time as this."

The Archbishop also urged the "massing of might on the side of right" to answer the German "challenge."

Maryland Girl Nazi Gets Truce

CUMBERLAND, Md. (AP)—Ruth Langer, pretty, blonde Fort Hill High School senior, who says she joined the Nazi Party in Germany in 1936, has reached a truce with school officials after a State Senator had demanded investigation of her "Nazi activities."

William Gunter, president of the Allegany County Board of Education said Miss Langer had agreed to refrain from wearing her "Nazi uniform" of brown shirt and slacks to school, and added she told him she discussed the Nazi program "only on a dare."

His announcement followed introduction of a resolution in the State Senate at Annapolis by Senator Robert B. Kimble, demanding an inquiry by the State Superintendent of Schools. The resolution was sent to committee for consideration.

Mr. Gunter said Miss Langer, of German descent, told him she "believed in part of Adolf Hitler's program," but denied she sought converts among her classmates.

At Annapolis, Senator Dudley G. Roe, Senate Floorleader, said he doubted that the education committee would act on the Kimble resolution, adding "there's no use magnifying this incident and making a martyr of a very silly girl."

France Stronger

(Continued from Page 1)

nitely dissatisfied with the small number of divisions Britain has so far promised to send France on outbreak of a war, especially with the fact that no move such as conscription has been taken in Britain to prepare and train these divisions ahead of time. Britain's answer to this has hitherto been that since France was unable to put its industrial economic production sufficiently in shape to produce the necessary quantity of planes, arms, and munitions, Britain would do this, leaving France to concentrate on supplying soldiers.

Premier Daladier's new dictatorial setup puts a different face on this situation since it is clearly designed to put French industry practically on a war footing, certainly so far as firms working for national defense are concerned. Working hours in nationalized airplane and armaments plants are expected to be increased 45 to 60 hours a week and similar measures are to be taken throughout the economic structure.

This, combined with the changed British attitude toward Germany, is expected to provide grounds to a stage never before attainable.

President and Mme. Lebrun with their party came from Calais on the steamer Cote d'Azur. They were escorted into Dover harbor by British warplanes and destroyers. Arriving at Victoria Station in London they were welcomed by King George and Queen Elizabeth while Prime Minister Chamberlain and most of the other Cabinet Ministers added to a notable crowd which bid them welcome.

Riding in an open carriage through flag-decked streets the visitors were taken to Buckingham Palace. They are repaying the State visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to Paris last summer.

Hotels and Resorts

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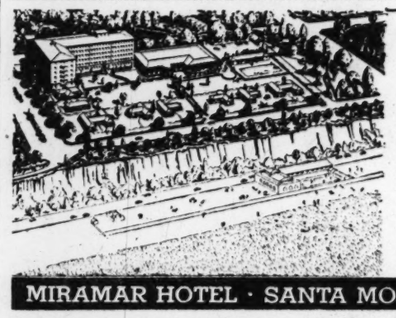

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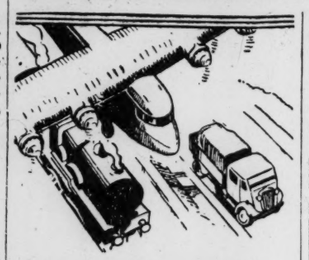

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The Home Forum

It Is Raining

FOR three days there has been this mild, slurred sound in the street outside. Occasionally it quickens and hardens into a drumming of drops on the skylight; but, for the most part, it has been as it is now: an unaccented fall, an all-of-a-piece wetness, just slightly more positive than a Scotch mist. Personally, of course, we like it. When we lean, at evening, out of our studio window, it is to find such a floating and flowing below, such fluidity of movement and richness of texture, such a heightening of values and at the same time transmuting of prosaic substance into sheer shine and gleam, that there seems, in comparison, really little to be said for other, for more conventionally felicitous, sorts of weather. The road is like black ice, pitted with brilliancies; nearly everything is black (satiny, not velvety): the buildings, sequined with lighted windows, towering up from the Avenue; the lacquered cars, eyed with gold; the taut, bulbous, polished umbrellas.—

As we say, we like it. Which is just as well. For, now that we have come to consider the matter (and it is surprising really that we didn't do so sooner), it seems to us that we have managed, in one place or another, to be singularly involved, as it were, in rain.

AGAIN AND AGAIN, as we look back, fine spells have broken as we stepped upon a scene; droughts have come hurriedly and mercifully to a close; showers have been catapulted clean out of the blue. Again and again a hand has gone forward, a head been raised, a voice has observed: "Oh, bother, it's raining!" But somehow or other, in spite of this, it is difficult to recall, try as we may, more than the merest handful of occasions when something has been "spoiled"; whereas time after time places and incidents seem, in retrospect, to have derived their particular, certainly their most memorable, quality from the so-called inclemency of weather.

THE SUMMER AFTERNOON, for instance, at Versailles. It had started off in a prosaic enough fashion: floods of sun, and floods of tourists. From lit point to lit point solemn regiments were marshalled; reverent "Ah's" rose periodically, in positive blasts; faces took on that peculiar look, supine and even abject, or tautly conscientious, which faces are apt to take on at such times. There was the usual sibilant feminine whispering; the usual small child, composed solely of inquisitiveness. And then, midway through the neat proceedings, it began to rain. Quite suddenly, with the merest wisp of warning. Reverence, of course, instantly disintegrated; Ah's sharpened into disconcerted Oh's; rudely the past was cancelled out by a fitting concern for the perishable present—hats, shoes, pleats in dresses and waves in hair. Everybody fled. In the smallest possible number of minutes, they had quite gone. And there we were left: with the whole place, the whole abandoned story-book world, to ourselves. The clouds flattened and merged into a soft ceiling of gray; gently and warmly the summer rain fell. The fountains were delicately dimpled with drops; everything began to glimmer, to shine—the great flights of steps, the lovely lawns; the trees all became Corot trees, silverishly green. In utter silence we moved about, with even the birds folded down, muted; under dripping branches, over drenched grass. There was a little bridge somewhere, we seem to recall, spanning a stream crowded with dark, fleet fish; there was the Petit Trianon, like something left over from a dream once dreamed. The afternoon dimmed, blurred into dusk; gently and warmly fell the rain. That is the memory: nothing more. Just wandering about, under silvered trees—wordlessly, timelessly: almost seeing and hearing, almost touching what lay there: the faint clink of a queen's milk pails, the trilling laughter.—

AND ANOTHER TIME, in the north of England. Someone had discovered that we had never been to Scotland, and had said, promptly: "We'll go—for lunch." Under the most guileless of morning skies, we climbed into the open car, with dogs and plaid rugs and wicker hampers of food. Over deserted Northumberland roads, past an occasional manor in its park, past pious looking congregations of sheep, past gray stone cottages standing austerely against the blue; and, after a while, the unpretentious sign: England on one side and Scotland on the other—rolling away, uninhabited, heathery, to the precise horizon. The cloth was spread, the cold fowl and rabbit pie unpacked from the hampers. And then (as we surely, if no one else, might have known) along came the rain. Not suddenly this time: with, as a matter of fact, the most royal of preliminaries. A wind arose, almost operatically; great purple battalions of clouds came driving up over the purpled land, Swirling and swelling, merging and parting again, split brilliantly by huge shafts of sun, now at this point and now at another, so that the eye could barely keep track of the clash and complexity of light and shadow. We could see the rain starting a long way off, see it coming nearer, like a fog at first, then in mile high, diagonal lines still freakishly, intermittently, lit by sun. The picnic was hurriedly snatched up and repacked; we ran for the car. At the border the first sharp drops overtook us; and, pausing, turning for a moment, we saw all Scotland, all of Scotland that there was to be seen, under rain and wind, purple below and purple above, wild and beautiful.

THERE WAS AN afternoon spent sailing off the coast of Maine. This time it was the faintest, thinnest sort of rain, hardly, in truth, rain at all, more a drifting mist whitening the air. Small rocky islands, pungent with pine, loomed out of the emptiness and dissolved again; there was no distinguishable difference between water and sky; there was nothing at all, really, except a hushed void, with a few phantom gulls, with the occasional wet flap of the changing over sail. And then, without a sound, another boat passed us—emerging out of nothing, most delicately defined upon the white mist. No word was spoken, no gesture made: the three figures on it were mute, immobile. As silently as it had appeared, it was gone again: infinitely, irrationally moving and mysterious.—

There was a Channel crossing, in autumn, at night. We sat—didn't we?—wrapped in mackintoshes on a narrow deck, with rain slanting in almost to our feet, and occasionally, in invisible gusts, wetting our faces. The blackness became, by imperceptible degrees, attenuated to a sober gray; deck, railings, the huddled-up shapes of fellow passengers revealed themselves, and gradually the rain itself could be seen: striking and bouncing against the ship—multitudinous, infinitesimal *bouncings*, that was what could be seen: like silver sparks.

THERE WAS RAIN at tea-time on the terrace of the Houses of Parliament, with a Prime Minister strolling, with his cup, for shelter; there was rain at Kew, in bluebell time, and in Washington, with the cherry blossoms; there was rain on an open-topped bus on Fifth Avenue with the lighted shop windows like jewel boxes and pantomimes, and on an open-topped bus on Piccadilly with Green Park bright with April buds. There was a wild, especially lovely rain once in an October beech wood, with golden leaves flying, matting the ground, and a mauve dusk gradually closing in. There was the rain, clamoring against the window, that gave such ineffable safety and coziness to nursery afternoons; and back still further, almost the very first memory of all, there was the rain falling by a Canadian river on a little brown tent. Semi-stifled, in the most acute discomfort we would sit there in that little tent: sometimes as many as five whole children, barely able to stir, barely able to breathe. Why was it so wonderful? Faintly, faintly the feeling comes back: the feeling of privacy, of security, of a small secret dryness in the midst of a great wetness. The flap is folded open; outside is the drenched garden, and the quick, deep river; the drops thump loudly against the brown canvas. But they can't get in, they can't reach us; we are hidden away, we are safe as safe. Hot, cramped, beatific, in a little peaked tent.—

FOR THREE DAYS there has been this mild, slurred sound in the street outside. Personally, of course, we like it.

DORIS PEEL

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHURCH OF ST. CECILIA, COLOGNE: *A Painting by Gerrit Berckheyde*

ARCHITECTURAL views were popular in seventeenth-century Holland, where a group of painters devoted themselves exclusively to the treatment of such subjects as this. The Dutch temperament was peculiarly suited to the portrayal of these impersonal open-air pictures, which demanded sound craftsmanship, knowledge of perspective and spacing, clarity of outline, and clear luminous tones.

Gerrit Berckheyde's scenes of Haarlem, Amsterdam, and The Hague are among the most characteristic and charming. This painting of the Church of St. Cecilia, Cologne, dates from his German travels when, in company with his brother, he explored the cities of Cologne, Bonn, and Heidelberg. The brilliant contrasts of sunlight and shadow which make a rhythmic surface pattern attract attention at once. So expert, too, is the rendering of distance and atmosphere by means of a long vista that the spectator becomes almost a participant in the scene. Berckheyde did not hesitate to change the actual placement of the buildings, frequently rearranging them somewhat, as in this instance, to make the design more compact. The sharply defined architectural forms, and the neat, scrupulous technique give the painting an unusual freshness and simplicity. The cheerful activity in the foreground—the women beating linen and drawing water at the well, the figure balancing a tray on her head, and the vegetable-sellers at the right—eliminates any feeling of coldness. The result is the creation of a tranquil sunlit scene, appealing for its thorough workmanship and unsophisticated conception.

H. H. A.

The Perfect Approach Is on Foot

IT IS difficult to explain the exhilaration there is in walking through new country. The long walk is the finest and final form of exercise and leaves the passing scenery imprinted in the album of the mind. Twilight, starlight, moonlight, and dawn are best known upon the lonely road. In those days there was no traffic by night, no blighting motors, no blinding lights. . . . The hardest time during a night walk is always between two and four of a morning. The spirits have sunk and the legs will not swing until the first gusts of dawn. It is like a slow resurrection heading into the tinted light and breathing the swift cold airs that have been wafted by the wings of the morning. Birds are astir at that hour and every wild animal that moves before man is abroad. The creaks of civilisation are unheard. Second wind and second strength come quickly to those who have made the determination to walk their way through the night. . . .

Ireland must still be the hiker's paradise. From the great old veteran Standish O'Grady I learnt that by walking round the sea-road of Ireland all her history, legend, and myth could be compassed. There were few seacounties through which I did not set foot. I found the perfect approach to Killarney was not by train from Dublin but on foot over the mountains from Kenmare. On a sunny day the Kerry peaks seem to rip the white cloudy blankets off the sky, and the passing of the Upper Lake is only magical in the twilight when tourists are abed. . . .

Motoring has deprived the highroad of all the pleasures of hiking, which can now only be enjoyed in lanes and bye-roads or over open downs and moors. I still believe that no games give the mental satisfaction and physical pleasure that comes from a conquest of new country by an honest hike. My first long walk was from Orleans to Tours in July 1903, down the Loire in two days from cathedral to cathedral. I learnt the charm of starting at twilight, walking through the summer night and always resting through the heat of the day. A walk down a river is always a pleasant journey. There is generally a tow-path. A river bank is a cool and pleasant path and every big river is studded by historic cities and bridges. Thus much I learnt early. It is very seldom that a rowing race or a game of golf . . . is wonderful enough to leave a memory. But every long walk leaves memories that are ineradicable even across the arches of the years. The places, trees, and even passing clouds and storms I met in the open as one wild creature amongst others are an indescribable and to me most valuable part of my life's harvest. Without hiking I do not think this would have been possible.—SHANE LESLIE, in "The Film of Memory." (London: Michael Joseph.)

Design of a Great Seal

AFTER vainly striving to perfect a seal that should meet the approval of Congress, Thomson finally received from John Adams, then in London, an exceedingly simple and appropriate device, suggested by Sir John Prestwitch, a baronet of the West of England, who was a warm friend of America, and an accomplished antiquarian. It consisted of an escutcheon bearing thirteen perpendicular stripes, white and red, with the chief blue and spangled with thirteen stars; and, to give it greater consequence, he proposed to place it on the breast of an American Eagle displayed without supporters, as emblematic of self-reliance. It met with general approbation, in and out of Congress, and was adopted in June 1782; so it is manifest, although the fact is not extensively known, that we are indebted for our national arms to a titled aristocrat of the country with which we were then at war. —From "Master Spirits of the World," a Compendium of American History, by J. WASHINGTON GOODSPEED.

After Plowing

TO-DAY, like carefree shouting boys,
The fields are wearing corduroys,

And down the countryside and back
Their rhythmic stripes of velvet black

Lie so precisely where they fell
The very earth seems parallel.

ELAINE V. EMANS

Social Evening at the Whaling Station

OVER at the whaling station the houses are built for snow and have wide eaves as in Norway. There are the long barracks for the men, there is a store and a cinema and a church, but most important of all is the dominating yellow and white villa where the manager lives. He has a suite in the villa consisting of a sitting-room and a bedroom. Here is every modern convenience, including an immense electric stove which burns continually. The windows, covered with lace curtains with bobbles, are never opened and are largely obscured by a luxuriant growth of geraniums climbing up them, carefully tended by a silent, unobtrusive steward, who waters them continually. There is a horsehair sofa of the *chaise longue* variety, a table covered with old English and Norwegian magazines, and a piano, on which are three brass masts bearing the flags of England, the Argentine, and Norway. Pictures of whale-catching steamships and one of Roald Amundsen adorn the walls.

This chaste abode lives in my memory as the scene of many impromptu gatherings when Wheeler and I, feeling suddenly gregarious, said, "Let's go over to the villa." We would find the cheerful centre of this little world of horsehair and lace bobbles surrounded by his staff or by his whaling gunners. Or else alone, waiting, as it were, to receive cavalry. . . . The kind of evening we were in for depended on the company present. If it were the gunners we would talk whaling. Were the whale plentiful just now? No, they were not. I never remember anyone saying, Yes, they were. What was the weather like outside? We knew the answer to that one. It was—"No good. Too much fog. Too much wind." . . . But often the evenings went quite otherwise and the piano with its national flags would be made to tinkle some song we could all sing (hopelessly out of tune). —From "Below the Roaring Forties," by F. D. OMMANNEY. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

"Self-knowledge, humility, and love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON PAGE 358 of her book "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Self-knowledge, humility, and love are divine strength." These three qualities are necessary to spiritual growth and the understanding which heals the sick and reforms the sinner. The fact that God, good, is omniscient, and evil consequently unreal, is understood by those who, in childlike trust, accept the evidence of spiritual sense.

He who has gained self-knowledge, through Christian Science, is enabled to meet fearlessly any situation, no matter how hopeless it may appear to be. True self-knowledge is the result of the spiritual understanding of man as God's image and likeness. The Christian Scientist knows that sin, sickness, materiality, and mortality are not concomitants of true being, but illusions of mortal mind, which disappear in the light of spiritual truth. Because Spirit is infinite, matter is unreal, and has naught to do with man's true identity as God's reflection.

One often needs to examine his thought lest it stray from the truth that God is infinite, and he should be misled into believing in a power apart from God, divine Love. Evil, selfishness, hate, are erroneous suggestions of mortal mind. They are unknown to God, whose thoughts are spiritual and perfect. The suggestions of mortal mind are no part of the real man; and they must be detected and uprooted from human thought. The thoroughness with which we do this work largely determines the stability of our health, happiness, and success.

True self-knowledge enables one to cope with disease and discord, which are primarily mental. One should have a clear understanding of his real selfhood as an idea of Mind; and he should also have some apprehension of the spiritualization which must take place in individual human thought, in order to demonstrate this true likeness. By detecting the error in thought which would cloud spiritual apprehension, and by casting it out, we restore mental and physical soundness. On page 161 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes, "He who gains self-knowledge, self-control, and the kingdom of heaven within himself, within his own consciousness, is saved through Christ, Truth."

Christian Science declares that evil is nothing, a delusion of material sense, without power, intelligence, or authority. This appraisal of evil destroys fear of it, compels us to disbelieve in it, and so casts it out of our consciousness. Good is infinite and all-inclusive. Therefore, our need is to examine our thought and see if we are yielding to or believing in the false claims of evil in any degree. All false beliefs can be mastered through the consistent application of the truth, as revealed in Christian Science.

Mrs. Eddy declares (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 1), "Humility is the stepping-stone to a higher recognition of Deity." Likewise, humility enables us to understand more clearly the truth about spiritual man. He who looks to God as the source of all intelligence and ability does not accept the false arguments of arrogance and self-assertion. Anyone who thinks that humility will rob him of initiative or spiritual power errs. While humility curbs human will, false ambition, and vanity, it engenders spiritual capabilities, and endows men with true vision, judgment, and dominion; so that, in proportion to our obedience to divine Principle, our efforts become successful. We may glory in our true spiritual selfhood, for it is indestructible and perfect. Micah asks (Micah 6:8), "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

We overcome suggestions of hate, rivalry, estrangement, and injustice by seeing them as illusions of material sense, and by replacing them in individual thought with the true ideas of kindness, love, and brotherhood. By refusing to accept the argument of enmity as true, we put it to flight. It is love for God and man that impels good works and blesses all mankind. Spiritual love mellows our disposition, our temper, our false sense of importance; it rejoices our heart, improves our character, and quickens our capacities. It bestows lasting peace and contentment. Love is Life, and it is demonstrated in the proportion that we reflect and express it in our daily lives.

There Is An Arctic Spring

AND yet the end of May marked the beginning of one of the most remarkable periods of the whole year in the Arctic. The autumn and the winter set in gradually, the flowers disappear long before the country takes on the frozen appearance which it wears for nine months of the year. But with the spring and summer the transitional period is short. . . . On June 9th we saw the first flower, the purple saxifrage, whose gallant bloom proudly contrasted with the patches of snow. Once started, the miracle of spring rapidly came to pass, and the transformation spread swiftly over the whole scene. . . .

Streams and waterfalls suddenly became active, and their roar formed a steady background to the ever-increasing cries of the birds. Even Hudson would have been satisfied by the abundance of feathered life. After the gay purple saxifrage had led the way other flowers soon followed; the white Greenland saxifrage, golden arnica, even the familiar buttercup and Arctic dandelion took their place in the landscape. But the queen of all the summer flowers was the yellow Arctic poppy, whose gleaming head waved in the gentle breezes. Butterflies flitted about, and there even appeared on the scene a bumble bee. . . . But perhaps it is not true to say there is no spring, only that there is no summer. For six weeks, perhaps two months, the earth comes to life, but before we left again the autumn had already set in.—From "Arctic Journeys," by EDWARD SHACKLETON. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

In Honor of Sophia's Arrival

SOON after dinner one day in the following spring, Mr. Critchlow knocked at Constance's door. She was seated in the rocking-chair in front of the fire in the parlour. She wore a large "rough" apron, and with the outlying parts of the apron she was rubbing the moisture out of the coat of a young wire-haired fox-terrier, for whom no more original name had been found than "Spot." . . . Spot's beautiful pink skin could be seen under his disturbed hair; he was exquisitely soft to the touch, and to himself he was loathsome. His eyes continually peeped forth between corners of the agitated towel, and they were full of inquietude and shame.

Amy was assisting at this performance, gravely on the watch to see that Spot did not escape into the coal-cellar. She opened the door to Mr. Critchlow's knock. . . .

"So ye're washing him for her!" said Mr. Critchlow.

"Yes," Constance admitted. Spot glanced sharply at the aged man.

"An' ye seen this bit in the paper about Sophia?" he asked, holding the *Signal* for her inspection. . . .

"How do those *Signal* people find out things?" Constance murmured.

"Eh, bless ye, I don't know," said Mr. Critchlow.

This was an untruth. Mr. Critchlow had himself given the information to the new editor of the *Signal*, who had soon been made aware of Critchlow's passion for the press, and who knew how to make use of it. . . .

He left the paper, and descended the steps with senile deliberation. It was characteristic that he had shown no curiosity whatever as to the details of Sophia's arrival.

Constance removed her apron, wrapped Spot up in it, and put him in a corner of the sofa. She then abruptly sent Amy out to buy a penny time-table. . . .

When Amy came breathlessly back, she found Constance in her bedroom, withdrawing crumpled balls of paper from the sleeves of her second-best mantle. . . . To make her first appearance before Sophia in the best mantle she had—this would have been a sad mistake of tactics! Not only would it have led to an anti-climax on Sunday, but it would have given to Constance the air of being in awe of Sophia. Now Constance was in truth a little afraid of Sophia; in thirty years Sophia might have grown into anything, whereas Constance had remained just Constance. Paris was a great place; and it was immensely far off. . . .

At half-past one Constance was dressed, with the exception of her gloves. She looked at the clock a second time to make sure that she might safely glance round the house without fear of missing the train. She went up into the bedroom on the second-floor, her and Sophia's old bedroom, which she had prepared with enormous care for Sophia. The airing of that room had been an enterprise of days, for, save by a minister during the sittings of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Bursley, it had never been occupied since the era when Maria Insull used occasionally to sleep in the house. . . . Constance had an ample supply of solid and stately furniture, and the chamber destined for Sophia was lightened in every corner by the reflections of polished mahogany. It was also fairly impregnated with the odour of furniture paste—an odour of which no housewife need be ashamed. Further, it had been repapered in a delicate blue, with one of the new "art" patterns. It was a "Baines" room. And Constance did not care where Sophia came from, nor what Sophia had been accustomed to . . . that room was adequate! It could not have been improved upon. You had only to look at the crocheted mats—even those on the washstand under the white-and-gold ewer and other utensils. It was folly to expose such mats to the splashings of a washstand, but it was sublime folly. Sophia might remove them if she cared. Constance was house-proud; house-pride had slumbered within her; now it blazed forth.—From "The Old Wives' Tale," by ARNOLD BENNETT. (Reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 20-21 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1939

FHA Theory Of Low Rents Is Challenged

U.S. expert takes up gage; too much emphasis placed on slum clearance, Washington official says.

Although representatives of the Federal Housing Administration came from Washington today to give a description of what the Administration is accomplishing throughout the country in low-rent projects, Thomas F. McSweeney, former Director of Research for the FHA, turned a conference of the Boston League of Women Voters into something of a challenge to the Federal theory that it is providing low rents and thus fulfilling the purposes of slum clearance.

In reply to this challenge, Col. G. deFreest Larner, special assistant to the Housing Administrator in Washington, declared that too much emphasis is placed in many parts of the nation on slum clearance to the detriment of four other major parts of the Federal housing programs, including the elimination of unsafe dwellings, the development of decent, sanitary living conditions, reduction of unemployment, and the stimulation of business activities.

"Any one of these units in the Federal program," said Colonel Larner, "is as important as another. In other words, it is just as important to the Government that industry should be stimulated into action as to provide decent living quarters for the millions of underprivileged families, since one factor is very must dependent upon the other."

FHA "Failure" Emphasized

Seated at the head table and adding a measure of emphasis to the alleged failure of the Government to fulfill the purposes of slum clearance in local housing projects were Calvin H. Yuill, director of the Metropolitan Housing Association; John Carroll, chairman of the State Housing Board; Henry R. Brigham, member of the Boston Housing Authority; Joseph D. Leland, Boston Society of Architects, and Ernest A. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Council of Boston.

Leading the challenge, Mr McSweeney declared that the housing problem can not be isolated from social conditions resulting in the estimate that one-third of the nation was ill-fed and another one-third ill-clothed. Housing, he said, is merely one phase of the great American paradox of want in the midst of plenty.

"This housing problem," Mr. McSweeney declared "will never be solved until we reach the major problem under a co-ordinate system that pulls in all social agencies working to remove social ills. If we allow housing to run away with us, this will militate against the solving of the broader problem of social reforms."

Projects "Rent-High"

While the Federal Government dislikes being reminded of what happened under the old WPA system of housing, Mr. McSweeney said Boston is compelled to take that experience as a gauge of what Federal housing means. And under this gauge, he declared, Boston housing projects sponsored by the Federal Government, were rent-high; so high, in fact, that he could not understand why.

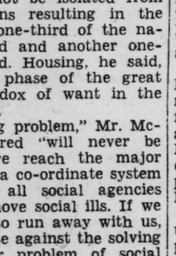
"I know that building costs have gone up," he said, "but I cannot see how the rents at Old Harbor Village should be so high with all the advantages enjoyed by the Government in construction projects."

Colonel Larner confined himself to a factual description of what the 140 Federal housing projects in the United States should do to promote industrial recovery which, to his way of thinking, is of paramount importance. He saw 250,000 tons of structural steel flowing into construction channels along with 200,000 carloads of other materials, with 20,000,000 square feet of window glass, 1,500,000 board feet of lumber, 6,000,000 barrels of cement and 600,000,000 bricks.

Although slum clearance has its place in the housing picture, he said, the effect of indutrial stimulation through these projects, he felt, would be to enable more families to gain employment and hence to live in better quarters.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight followed by increasing cloudiness; Wednesday cloudy; lowest temperature tonight in the middle and upper 20's; somewhat warmer Wednesday; moderate northerly winds, shifting to east and southeast Wednesday and increasing.

Maine: Fair and somewhat colder in the east and central portions tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with rising temperatures; light snow in north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold today and tonight; Wednesday cloudy with rising temperatures with light snow in north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Diminishing northwest and north winds, becoming southeast or south and increasing on Wednesday; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period March 21, to March 25, 1939 Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Tuesday or Wednesday and again Saturday or Sunday, otherwise generally fair. Temperature above normal Tuesday and Wednesday, colder by Thursday and warmer Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	26	Minneapolis	36	32
Bermuda	60	58	New Orleans	58	56
Chicago	30	28	New York	24	24
Denver	36	36	Norfolk	38	38
Helena			Philadelphia	28	28
Kansas City	36	36	St. Louis	36	34
Los Angeles	50	50	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	56	52	Washington	30	28

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 21.
B-Minimum, March 20.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:42 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 12 midnight; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:26 p. m.

Brown Professor Starts Long Quest For Ancient Data

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24 (AP)—Did two and two make four according to mathematicians in the days when Aladdin rubbed his magic lamp?

Did the weathermen among the ancient Babylonians know their stuff?

These were among the questions which faced a Brown University natural scientist today as he started a new job—deciphering tablets on ancient mathematics and astronomy in every museum in the United States.

"The study will take a long time," said Prof. Otto Neugebauer, formerly of the University of Copenhagen, who arrived in the United States a few weeks ago.

When and if he translates all the mystic symbols used by the Egyptian, Babylonian and Arabian mathematicians centuries ago, Professor Neugebauer plans to summarize his findings in a series of historical texts.

Already, he has examined 25,000 Babylonian tablets at Yale, and collections of inscriptions at the Metropolitan Museum and the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York.

New England's Need Looms Next In Defense Plans

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Of the 10,000 industries the United States depends on for war supplies, one seventh are located in New England, but their production is far more important than the figures indicate.

Under the new expansion programs of the Army and Navy the New England factories, Navy yards and arsenals will bear the key load in equipping the nation's armed forces.

In the Hartford, Conn., area alone army officials disclosed there were 300 plants employing 200,000 men which have agreed to perform wartime tasks under the provisions of educational orders for which $32,000,000 has been allocated.

This provision, sponsored by Representative J. Joseph Smith (D), of Connecticut, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, provides for the Federal Government to install equipment for the manufacture and processing of various munitions and arms the plants ordinarily would not make in peacetimes.

A total of 1,368 New England plants have agreed to aid the War Department in supplying war-time needs for arms, guns and machinery, to make cotton and woolen clothing and shoes and leather products.

Unlike England, the army's problem in defending the New England manufacturing area is less difficult, for in New England factories are not all centered in one location. But New England's coast and anti-aircraft defenses will be considerably improved and new defense units established within two years.

The Army's program for building up Canal Zone defenses is nearly perfected under the appropriations made this year. Next on the list of importance for increasing defenses is New England, in the opinion of Congressman Smith and military experts.

Mr. Smith predicted the expansion of defenses for New England within a year or two, declaring:

"New England is the most critical point of attack from the standpoint of munitions and density of population. It is most likely to be subject to air attacks in time of war both because, in case of a European power attacking us, it is nearest Europe and industries are confined there."

Under the present air defense program, $5,000,000 is available for establishing a northeastern army air base. A special board of officers investigating a site for the base which will have the capacity for caring for 200 combat planes and repairing them, probably will report early in the summer.

They are seeking an inland base free of fog, but have reached no definite decision, the War Department said, on its location. The Navy already has recommended Quonset Point, R. I., as the location for huge naval air base capable of handling two air carriers. An auxiliary base to the Quonset Point base will be selected between Boston and the Canadian border in a short time.

Dies to Address Boston Chamber

Boston business men are soon to hear Congressman Martin Dies; Elmer F. Andrews, Federal Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, and Paul F. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, as speaker at luncheon meetings of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The three luncheons were announced today by the committee on meetings and members' luncheons of the Chamber, starting April 6 and concluding May 2. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Chamber, will preside.

Mr. Dies, Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, will speak at the April 6 luncheon, on the subject "Americanism" and is expected to review investigations of his committee in New England.

Mr. Andrews is to speak April 20 on "The Wage and Hour Act," with reference to how the law is working in New England.

Mr. Litchfield, who is chairman of the Board of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, is to speak May 2 on "The Rubber Industry Looks at Business."

Yodelers for Swiss Club

Yodeling in true Swiss fashion will be heard when members of the Institute Swiss Club sing their native mountain songs at the International Institute, March 30. The club will entertain the International Group at its regular monthly meeting.

He Talks With the World

Wide World

Harvard Senior Builds His Own Radio Station

Amateur radio grips its enthusiasts with such fervor that they often forget the passage of time (except to keep schedules), family, friends, and school. Such an enthusiast is Dana Atchley, Jr., of Englewood, N. J., a Harvard senior, who has built an elaborate radio station in a shack at his father's summer home in Newburyport. Right now with the international DX contest on, a combination of amateur radio and Harvard classes keeps Dana on the jump between Cambridge and Newburyport.

Mr. Atchley's transmitting outfit has a maximum power of 500 watts and he employs beam antennas to throw his signals in the desired direction. Most of it is his own design. He is studying to be a communications engineer at Harvard. Main picture shows outside of shack with aerial towers; the inset is Mr. Atchley at one of his world-wide talks.

Boston-Fall River Bus Service Bill Passed in Senate

Commuters from Fall River to Boston are today one step nearer obtaining non-top bus transportation from Fall River to Park Square, Boston, a privilege repeatedly denied them by the Boston City Council.

Late yesterday the Massachusetts Senate adopted legislation allowing the State Public Utilities Commission to grant to the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company permission to operate Fall River busses to Park Square. At present Fall River passengers must change to the Boston Elevated Railway system at Ashmont Station.

Four additional steps are necessary before the non-stop transportation system may be established. The House and Senate must go through the unusual formal procedure of enacting the bill, the Governor must sign it and then the Public Utilities Commission must grant the permit to operate on Boston streets. Whether the Commission would grant such authority is problematical.

Meanwhile, in the House of Representatives bowling enthusiasts and bowling alley operators witnessed the shattering of their hopes for legalized Sunday bowling this year. While the bill legalizing Sunday bowling from 1 p. m. to 11 p. m. was advanced to a third reading an amendment was attached requiring the acceptance of the law by voters of the local communities. The necessity of this voter action eliminates all possibility of Sunday bowling this year. In addition, there is a strong possibility that the Senate will kill the entire bill when it reaches the Upper Branch.

Today the House will act on a proposed memorial to Congress asking for passage of legislation requiring the Federal Government to shoulder the burden of welfare relief for indigent aliens. Yesterday the memorial was substituted for a bill saddling such costs on the state. At present it is borne by the cities and towns.

In the Senate yesterday a bill to legalize Sunday basketball from 1:30 p. m. to 7 p. m. was killed.

In the House several bills to reduce from 3 per cent to as low as 1 per cent per month the maximum interest rates on small loans were killed.

The House also defeated a memorial to Congress in favor of continuing the embargo on shipments of arms from this country to Spain.

Vermont-Quebec Trade Smoothed by Commission

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 21—For many years there has been a Vermont Commission of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to which every two years the current Governor makes appointment and names a chairman. Carrying no remuneration, appointments thereto were always looked upon as a gesture by a Governor toward someone to whom he was politically, but not very much, indebted.

Two years ago, however, Governor Aiken appointed Dr. J. D. Bachand of St. Johnsbury, chairman of this commission. Dr. Bachand took his task seriously and proceeded to do something about it. During the past two years Chairman Bachand has made the Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce mean something to the northern counties along the Canadian border. Good-will meetings culminated, last summer, in the erection on the border of a monument memorializing the existing happy relations between Vermont and the Province of Quebec.

When the General Assembly met in January Dr. Bachand was found to be a member of the lower House, from St. Johnsbury. He immediately began a campaign to "sell" the work of the Commission to the Legislature itself. He asked for on appropriation of $1,500 with which to continue his experiment in State-Provincial relations. The lower House cut the amount to $1,000 but the Senate disagreed and put back the $1,500 amount.

The matter is now in committee of conference between the two Houses, with every indication pointing to a compromise that will assure the commission a sum somewhere between the $1,000 offered by the House and the $1,500 insisted upon by the Senate.

It was not until Dr. Bachand made a particularized study of the subject that the Commission on Foreign and Domestic Relations took on any appearance of importance. Then it was discovered that many problems were continually arising in the exchange of money and goods between commercial units of northern Vermont and the Province of Quebec. Because there was no means of adjudicating them, largely because their size did not warrant proceeding through international channels, nothing was done and ill-feeling at times resulted between the inhabitants of towns on either side of the border.

Since Dr. Bachand has taken hold of the situation, however, conditions have changed for the better, a commission which had no real cause for existing has become an important functioning unit of State government and prodded by representatives and senators of northern counties, the General Assembly is preparing to recognize it.

Safety Drive

Making Vermont automobile "accident conscious" through directed campaigns in the schools and organizations seems to have borne fruit during 1938, according to the complete report just issued by the State Department of Motor Vehicles. This shows that motor vehicles registered in the State were involved in the fewest number of accidents since 1934 when they rocketed to an all-time high.

Number of motor vehicle accidents in Vermont during 1938 totalled 4,070 but State registered machines involved were only 4.5 per cent of the total registration for the year. More than half the accidents involved the collisions of two cars and in these 18.5 per cent were out of State motor vehicles.

Officials of the State Motor Vehicle Department express the belief that the safety campaigns and courses of driving instruction offered in the high schools are aiding in accident reduction because, although figures indicate a high percentage of accidents among drivers in the age brackets of 16 to 25 years, there was an appreciable reduction in number of these operators involved during 1938.

Weeks a G.O.P. Treasurer

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Sinclair Weeks, West Newton, Mass., was appointed today to be eastern treasurer of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Weeks previously had served as chairman of the Republican State Committee. He succeeds Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., of Connecticut, who resigned after his election to be National Committeeman from Connecticut.

N. H. Reports Domestic Help In Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 21—"If we could find really qualified domestic workers, we could place 50 today throughout the State," declares Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, director of the State Employment Service. "The majority of women shy away from domestic jobs. They'd rather wait for jobs in offices, in mills, or in shoe shops.

"Wage levels for maids and housekeepers have risen in the last few years, but that does not seem to make any difference. A few years ago the average wage was about $3, plus board, room, and laundry. Now the average is from $5 to $6 a week. We have openings which pay $8, $10, and some even higher.

"First of all, employers want domestic workers who will stay long enough to get acquainted at least. The age limit is somewhat of a problem. Cleanliness is most urgent. Her ability to cook is essential. Because personalities differ so decidedly, it usually is one of the chief reasons determining employers' decision on hiring a domestic worker. A homemaker would rather train an inexperienced worker whose personality and temperament harmonized with the family, than employ a thoroughly capable woman who would cause friction by her presence in the home.

"Because a woman needs a job and isn't trained for commercial or industrial work is no reason to presume that she can do satisfactory domestic work. If a woman between the ages of 20-35 honestly wants work, and has a fundamental knowledge of how housework should be done, or a willingness to learn, that woman need not be out of work very long."

Tobin Vetoes Police Bill For a Day Off in Seven

With an eye toward economy Mayor Maurice J. Tobin last night announced his veto of a City Council order which would give police officers a day off in seven instead of in eight as at the present time.

The Mayor declared that the city was in no financial condition to bear the additional expense which such an order would incur. It was estimated that the additional cost would be approximately $85,000 a year.

Pittsfield Collie Pays Own Fees, Gets Own License

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 21—One dog who tries to spare his master unnecessary inconvenience is Tip, a tan and white collie dog, owned by Miss Margaret Hyde of this city. Every year in March he goes to the office of the City Clerk with Miss Hyde's father, James W. Hyde.

In Tip's mouth one day this week, as is customary with him, in his annual March trips to City Hall, was a $2 bill wrapped inside his last year's license. Tip knew exactly what he had to do.

Brushing by the people who had to stand at the counter and be waited on, he pushed open the door leading to the clerks' desks, selected his favorite, and dropped the contents of his mouth at her feet. The new license was duly issued, made out like the old one that Tip brought in, and Tip returned home bearing the new document proudly, knowing he had the city's O. K. for another year.

Tip has brought local fame to his owners, largely because he is reputedly the only dog in Pittsfield who is allowed to enter a theater and stay for the feature picture.

Sale of Stamps One of Features Of Wildlife Week

Proceeds from the sale of sheets of poster stamps memorializing National Wildlife Week, which will have its highlight here Thursday night at a supper and showing of wildlife sound and color motion pictures in the Georgian room of the Statler, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Conservation Council, will be put to a constructive use.

The money, Carl W. Buchheister of Hingham, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, and State Director of Wildlife Week, said today, will be used to defray the expenses of a New England traveling truck conservation exhibit. Staffed with two or more lecturers, this truck will make the round of Massachusetts summer camps preaching conservation and restoration of natural resources.

Principal objectives, Mr. Buchheister said, will be Boy and Girl Scout camps, 4-H Club camps, gatherings of Campfire Girls, State Granges, and public and private camps for which the motorized exhibit is requested.

Groups in Council

Fifteen organizations, including garden clubs, women's clubs, mountain climbers, bird societies, and forestry experts, comprise the Council, which is the State unit of the National Wildlife Federation, in which there are more than 36,000 clubs and over 2,000,000 members. Its interest embraces everything connected with the conservation of soil, water, plant life, mammal life, bird life, and fresh and salt water fisheries.

The Council has no membership fees, no overhead expense, and carries on its work—as this summer—through money obtained by the sale of the $1 sheet of 80 colored stamps illustrating the fields of conservation.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will welcome the gathering of nature enthusiasts to the Statler dinner. Other speakers will include the President-Elect of the National Federation, Davil A. Alyward, of Cambridge; and the National Public Relations Director, I. T. Quinn, former Game Commissioner of Alabama. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall also has been invited.

Edward R. Place, supper chairman, will present Mr. Buchheister, who will preside.

Color Pictures

Highlights of the program will be an outstanding collection of color and sound pictures of the outdoors, probably never surpassed by any previous Boston showing of its kind.

A British film "The Life History of the Gannet," with Julian Huxley, world famous naturalist, as commenator, will have its first showing in this section. Other films include a General Motors Corporation picture; "Let's Go Vacationing," presented by Whiting Milk Company; "Audubon Camp," furnished by the Audubon Society; "Salmon," to be shown by Dr. Thomas G. Clarke, of Fall River, and pictures from the United States Biological Survey.

Wildlife supper tickets, as well as Wildlife poster stamps are on sale in the Statler lobby. A women's "Wildlife Stamp-ede" committee has been formed to preside at the booth, including Mrs. Ray Nichols, Mrs. Philip Abbott, Mrs. Helen Sanborn Ralls, Mrs. Frank Ford Hill, Mrs. Edmund Childs, Miss May Parker, Mrs. Harold Major, Mrs. C. B. Ferguson and Mrs. Edward R. Place, Chairman.

D. B. Stanbro, Statler Manager and President of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, was first purchaser of Wildlife stamps, at the Statler headquarters booth.

Memorial Drive Traffic Detoured

A change in the routing of automobile traffic on Memorial Drive on the Cambridge, Mass., side of the Charles River went into effect today as a result of the start of construction of an overpass and underpass at the Cottage Farm Bridge.

The change, as announced by Superintendent Edward M. Woods, of the Metropolitan District Police, provides that east-bound traffic on Memorial Drive will be detoured over Magazine Street to Granite Street, and that west-bound traffic will be detoured over Granite Street to Magazine Street.

Superintendent Woods also pointed out that motorists would save time by using the Anderson, Western Avenue or River Street Bridges and the Soldiers' Field Road on the Boston side of the Charles during construction of the overpass and underpass.

Church Group Urges Ban On Sunday Liquor

Bill prohibiting sale is backed by about forty leaders at State House hearing on measure.

Approximately 40 leaders of Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic churches appeared at the Massachusetts State House today to urge passage of a bill that would close up the last loophole for sale of liquor on Sundays in the Commonwealth.

The church leaders recorded themselves in favor of a bill sponsored by the Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, which would prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages on Sundays under any circumstances, except for medical purposes.

At the present time, hotels and restaurants are permitted to sell alcoholic beverages after 1 p. m. on Sundays. Package stores and taverns, however, are forbidden to make such sales at any hour on Sundays.

Hearing Crowded

The proposal given a hearing today drew several hundred persons to the State House. The hearing room was overcrowded. Many spectators were unable to gain admission at all, and were obliged to stand in the corridors.

Senator David M. Brackman (R) of Boston, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs, which conducted the hearing, allotted 45 minutes to each side to present its testimony.

The sponsors of the bill were heard first. Introduced by the Rev. Vernon L. Phillips, Secretary of the Lord's Day League of Massachusetts and spokesman for the Massachusetts United Committee Opposing the Sale of Alcoholic Beverages on Sunday, they submitted a petition signed by 20,000 persons favoring the new restrictions.

For Bishop Sherrill

The Rev. Raymond A. Heron, Protestant Episcopal Suffragan Bishop of Massachusetts, appeared in behalf of Bishop Sherrill. "The law has already recognized," he said, "that liquor sales are incompatible with the Sabbath Day and all that it stands for."

Senator Brackman interjected: "We realize the impossibility of legislating morals, and the chief doubt about the bill is the possibility of bootlegging and having the Sabbath desecrated by raids and the like instead of having an orderly, quiet scene under licenses."

To this, Bishop Heron replied that he did not believe bootlegging would result from such a law, since the stores and bars would be open on other days. He said that on Sundays, automobile traffic is the heaviest of any day of the week and "the prohibited sale of liquor on Sundays would protect those who use the roads."

The turnout of the opponents to the measure was numerically as impressive as the representation of the "pros." A recess was called to allow the filing of petitions said to carry 20,000 signatures.

Former Senator John J. Kearney, of the State Federation of Labor and the Waitresses and Bartenders Union; John M. Boyle of the Massachusetts Liquor Dealers' Association, and David Sibley of the Constitutional Liberty League, were recorded as opposed.

Back Bay Is Told Of City's Efforts

Three questions placed before Mayor Maurice J. Tobin by the Back Bay Association—a group of prominent citizens of the district—were answered for the Mayor by his Secretary, Cornelius A. Reardon.

To a question regarding the length of time it is taking to repair the Boylston Street bridge—an operation which has added very considerably to traffic congestion—Mr. Reardon stated that the Mayor felt the work was getting along as well as might be expected, and that in any case the contract did not require it to be completed before the end of June.

As to the widening of Newbury Street by cutting down the space occupied by sidewalks, the Association was informed that city engineers are still figuring on the cost.

To a request for information as to why the Back Bay district is littered with trash and garbage in some sections, the Mayor's Secretary answered that the city is doing all it can to keep the district clean. A conference with police and health authorities was held, he said, and they reported that everything in their power was being done to take care of the situation, but that if residents failed to deposit garbage and litter in the proper receptacles it was extremely difficult to keep the streets clean. Residents were urged to co-operate in the effort toward cleanliness.

Woof, Woof, Spring Sweet Spring Is Here

Somewhat warmer on Wednesday was the cheery greeting of the weatherman today as spring came in on the crest of a wave of March winds. That was the promise for Boston proper while northern New Engand was given to expect slight snow flurries with little change in temperatures.

Tonight there is no encouragement for higher than the low twenties for the little red line on the thermometer which has clung tenaciously between 20 and 30 for several days. At 7:30 a. m. the temperature was officially at 26, somewhat different than the first day of spring last year when Boston basked in the sunshine of a 50 degree reading.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science, by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, Watertown, 8 p. m.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Louise," (Charpentier), presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Grace Moore, Doris Doe, Rene Maison, Ezio Pinza. Conductor: Ettore Panizza. 8. Matinee tomorrow 1:45. "Tristan und Isolde."

Theaters

Shubert—
"Skylark," starring Gertrude Lawrence. Comedy by Samson Raphaelson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn. New Comedy by Philip Barry. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. 2, 5, 8. "They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
James Cagney in "The Oklahoma Kid." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Nancy Drew, Reporter," with Bonita Granville and John Litel. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Radio—Page 14

Coolidge Corner—
"While New York Sleeps," featuring Michael Whalen. 2, 5:02, 8:20. Also "Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power. 3:15, 6:15, 9:25.

Repertory—
"The Firefly," with Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones. Also "Lady in the Morgue" with Preston Foster. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Uptown—
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. Also "Jesse James," featuring Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:30, 10:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Stand Up and Fight," starring Wallace Beery and Robert Taylor. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. Fenway: 2:25, 5:35, 8:40. Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"The Duke of West Point," with Louis Hayward, Tom Brown and Joan Fontaine. 11:35 a. m., 3:10. Also "Three Musketeers," starring Don Ameche and the Ritz Brothers. 10:05 a. m., 1:35. Previews at 5:45 and 8:35 of "Twelve Crowded Hours," with Richard Dix. Also "Love Affair." 7 and 9:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
Errol Flynn in "The Dawn Patrol." 11:15 a. m. 2:45, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Going Places," with Dick Powell. 9:40, 11:10 a. m., 4:40, 8:10.

Normandie—
"The Shining Hour," with John Crawford. Also "Dramatic School," with Luise Rainer.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Luise Rainer in "Dramatic School." Also "There's That Woman Again," With Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"The Plainsman," with Gary Cooper. Also "One Night of Love," with Grace Moore. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"The Adventures of Chico," 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:30, 4:50, 7:20, 9:40. Also Newsreel Digest. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:30, 8:10, 10:40.

University—
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Fine Arts—
"Professor Mamlock," 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20. "Also "Ferdinand the Bull." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10. Tomorrow: Sacha Guitry in "Pearls of the Crown."

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Exeter—
Fredric March and Joan Bennett in "Trade Winds." 3:10, 6:05, 9:10. Also "The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

South Station Theater—
"Lincoln in the White House." "History's Thrilling Moments," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Pygmalion," starring Leslie Howard and Wendy Hilier. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Beachcomber," starring Charles Laughton. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:50. Modern: 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:50, 10:10. Also "Trade Winds," with Fredric March and Joan Bennett. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1,50, 5:10, 8:30.

Other Events

Mechanics Building—
Sixthy-eighth Annual Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Through March 21. Open 9 a. m.-10 p. m. daily.

Copley Society of Boston—
296 Commonwealth Avenue. Dr. Kirtley Mather will speak on "Mother Earth's Diary." 8:30. (For members and guests).

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler Ballroom—
Sixth in the series of Boston Morning Musicales. Richard Tauber, tenor. Percy Kahn at the piano. 11 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Lecture by Dr. George H. Edgell, Director of the Museum, on "Florence in the Renaissance: Her Architecture," Main Lecture Hall. 3.

Fun, Idealism and Harmony Blend in MacDowell Group

One of the oldest, yet least publicized, amateur musical club groups in the United States is the 80-piece MacDowell Club Orchestra of Boston, which will give its annual concert at Jordan Hall on Monday evening.

Wholly unconnected with any other organization bearing the composer's name, since 1895 its energies have been devoted inconspicuously but creditably to "the purpose of encouraging and propagating the beauties of good music; and to educate those who would know good music better."

However lofty this endeavor may appear, an aura of informality removes whatever seeming edge of dullness the phrase may convey, and thus attracts fun-loving musical participants from all walks of life. For example, there is a Lillian Russell, a Roland Young, and a Mr. Goodman (his first name isn't Benny—that would be too good to be true)—who plays clarinet—in the ensemble.

Among the members will be found stenographers, salesgirls, collegians, teachers, lawyers, and a former elevator operator. The Boston Symphony Orchesera is represented by Roger Voisin, trumpeter, who plays double-bass as an amateur; and Henri Girard, double-bass, who plays cello for pure enjoyment with the MacDowell Club.

Two professions are represented in Everard Appleton, an attorney in Providence for more than 30 years, and his friend of long standing, Professor L. J. Gillespie, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, both string players. The latter has had the pleasure of having one of his compositions played at a rehearsal earlier in the season.

Members find their way into the group usually by the "word-of-mouth" route, or as students of instructors who play side by side with them. Dues are kept at the extremely low rate of one dollar per month. When the concert time rolls around, tickets are given freely to each member for friends.

As an illustration of the worthwhile quality of belonging, Mrs. Helen N. Sears, manager of the orchestra, brings forth the case of a young stranger whose mother called and asked if her son could join. She had thought of young men's groups, but was certain that the musical affiliation would benefit him considerably. Now, as a second-year player, he has become acquainted with a great number of young people with similar interests.

Jolly camaraderie on rehearsal nights pervades the practice hall, the basement of a church near Copley Square. The room is crowded with music racks, instruments, benches bearing overcoats and hats, and eager faces which are turned toward the small stage where the conductor stands. Parents sit along the wall, proudly watching their children, and wives and children take pleasure from the music made by their husbands or parents.

Comfortable in a polo shirt and an old sleeveless sweater, Arthur Fiedler, well-known leader of the Boston "Pops" orchestra, riffles through his score. His platform is decidedly not elaborate. It is simply the top of a much-used upright piano, which stands out by contrast to the grand piano in Symphony Hall; for, on its keys rest the skilled fingers of Jesus Maria Sanroma, noted young soloist.

"That last part was a bit muddy folks," declares Mr. Fiedler. "Take it home, will you, and clean it up? Everyone realizes practice at home will mean much to a finished performance. All are conscious, also that honor gathered during the past few years is due to Mr. Fiedler's direction. As they leave, determination is written on earnest faces to work for mutual satisfaction under his baton.

Conductors have been, in the main, responsible for the periods of fluctuation which the club has had. During the period under Georges Longy, some time back, everything went well. One conductor, however, confessed that he had neglected discipline because he "just thought it was a group getting together for a good time."

From the very beginning, a "good time" has been but one of many considerations. Nearly a half-century ago, when Mr. MacDowell left his private teaching on West Cedar Street to answer a call to Columbia University, his pupils were loathe to disband. They needed an orchestra to accompany soloists in concertos, and so a nucleus of 25 members was formed. Since that time, a large number have gone to various symphony orchestras throughout the country.

In the earlier days string players were plentiful; not so with brasses and wood-winds. Now, there are more applicants in the latter sections than can be admitted to membership. Most true musicologists are painfully aware of the classics' contribution to jazz, but in this case the numerous jazz bands employing and fostering wind instruments have caused the change.

Symphonizing Notes—and People

John B. Sanroma

Section of MacDowell Club Orchestra of Boston

As Arthur Fiedler conducts, Jacob Strauss, student of conducting, sits beside the piano soloist, Jesus Maria Sanroma, turning the score, while a newly arrived violinist (in rear) removes her coat. Such is the informality of this group of music lovers.

Masonic Group To Have Visitation

Costumes will supplant tuxedos at St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, in the Boston Masonic Temple tonight, when Right Excellent James Keltie, District Deputy Grand High Priest of the First Capitular District, pays his official visitation in full dress kilts.

Right Excellent Keltie, who made history in Masonry last year by unique methods of building up attendance at meetings, as well as his District Deputy Grand Captain of the Host—Carl J. B. Currie—are of Scottish descent as are many members of St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter.

In planning innovations for this season's "round-ups" as he termed his official visitations last year, Right Excellent Keltie arranged to have a Scottish Round-up to open the series of visitations, followed by an English Round-up, Irish, Indian and Chinese. So tonight he and Excellent Companion Currie are to appear in full kilt dress, at his first visit of the year, as are the 13 line officers of the Chapter. A "Scotch Banquet" that is to begin with Scotch broth, followed by a distinctive Scottish program from 6:30 to 8 p. m. is planned. Again this year, Right Excellent Keltie is offering a Silver Trophy to the Chapter of the six Chapters of his district, for best attendance. This year it will go to the Chapter showing the largest gain over their record last year.

Tribute is to be paid to Howard A. Flanders, Treasurer, and Almon B. Cilley, Secretary, who have held their respective offices for more than 19 years. Recognition is also to be given to several members who have held membership more than 40 years. English Round-up night is March 27, for Dorchester Chapter; Chinese Round-up night is March 28 for Roslindale Chapter.

$190,000 Contracts Mark Somerville Building Boom

A building boom—the largest for five years in the city of Somerville—entails construction valued at $190,000, city building officials reveal.

The new buildings include a large bakery addition, warehouse and garage, and combined automobile agency and gas station. In addition there are several private homes under construction and other structures.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 22

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Station W1XAL

For Wednesday, March 22

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

8:00 p. m. — Understanding Music: "Berlioz and Mendelssohn," Donald J. Grout, Harvard.

(11.73mc—25.6m)

9:15 to 11:30 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

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Saltonstall Gets Nine-Point Plan To Aid Business

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was today studying a nine-point program, designed to aid and encourage small business, which was submitted to him yesterday by a delegation of officers of the Smaller Business Association of New England, headed by Alfred C. Gaunt, President.

Mr. Gaunt told the Governor that the Association "offered the outline in a spirt of co-operation, and with emphasis" on the things that will particularly help Massachusetts and New England such as protective tariffs, economy in Government, elimination of the reciprocity act, and opposition to the proposed sales tax.

Meet Legislators

Governor Saltonstall assured the group of his sympathy and co-operation and suggested that they discuss certain phases of their program which require legislative action with Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, President of the Senate, and Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Association's program called for:

"We commend your program of budget balance and urge the continued application of sound economy in expenditures, to the end that the tax burden may be progressively lightened.

"We ask that the proposed wage and hour act in Massachusetts be no more restrictive in its terms than is the National Wage and Hour Act.

"We ask that our industries be no further handicapped in competition with those of other parts of the country by the proposed elimination of the permission for women to work until 10 o'clock at night, as long as this is permitted in other states.

Oppose Reciprocity Act

"We ask that the efforts be continued toward elimination of the so-called Reciprocity Act, which threatens disaster to our shoe and textile industries with its lower tariffs. We feel that a protective duty should be restored.

"We ask that such encouragement as is possible by the State Banking Department be given to banks to foster small independent business.

"We oppose the proposed sales tax.

"We urge a study of the social security taxes, to the end that they may be placed on a basis of less burdensome payments and less intricate reports.

"We urge a moratorium on so-called reforms that act to increase costs to consumer and hamper small independent business and thereby prevent re-employment.

"We oppose the doctrine of scarcity in any of its phases, whether by payment of subsidies to agriculture, to raise less, by agreement of monopolies to hold up prices which means restriction of supply, by overshort working hours of labor which means less wealth produced."

Apple Growers to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vt. — Apple growers throughout the State will meet here for the annual Vermont Apple Growers' conference April 6 and 7, according to Charles H. Blasberg, horticulturist for the extension service of the University of Vermont. The annual banquet will be held Thursday, April 6.

New Basis Urged in Selecting Students for College Entrance

Suggestions for a new basis of selecting students for admission to college were proposed recently by Henry Chauncey, Assistant Dean of Harvard College, and Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, speaking at one of a week's series of educational conferences held under the auspices of the Harvard Teachers' Association in Fogg Museum.

Dean Chauncey recommended that high school students be asked to signify their intention of applying for admission to college in their sophomore year of secondary school. Under this method, "the college could discuss with the schools the integration of the student's entire program," he pointed out, and students who are obviously not of college material would be discouraged from applying to one particular university while they still have time to try for some other type school.

Students would be accepted provisionally at the end of the junior year in high school on the basis of their school record, both in their studies and in extra-curricular activities, on aptitude tests, and on achievement tests somewhat like the present entrance examinations.

If this method is employed, Dean Chauncey believes that the senior year in high school could be spent in completing a well-rounded secondary education rather than in meeting rigid examination requirements. To the objection that the colleges would be unable to tell from high school grades how well a student was prepared for college work, Dean Chauncey declared: "Our records at Harvard seem to show that students' marks run true to form from year to year."

By studying and comparing the college records of students from the same secondary school, the Harvard admissions office can get a reasonably accurate idea of how well incoming students from that school will rank in college, Dean Chauncey explained.

Friends Raise New Home When Old Was Razed by Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOFFSTOWN, N. H., March 21—A new home, completely furnished, sprang up yesterday for Russell Gibbs, his wife and three children—almost as if Aladdin had rubbed his famous lamp for their benefit. But it was the flame of good neighborliness, lighted by the burning of the Gibbs home the day before, which was responsible for the almost magical speed of the work.

Early in the morning 10 volunteers appeared on the Gibbs property and unloaded carpenters' tools and lumber at a spot close to the still smoking remains of the burned house—which also contained the printing press with which Mr. Gibbs had made his living.

In short order the framework of a cottage was erected, a roof was put on, window frames were inserted and walls finished. By nightfall the finishing touches were being given and neighbors were driving up with gifts of furniture, courtains, pots, pans and food supplies.

The townspeople have not overlooked the printing press, either. Plans are being completed for providing Mr. Gibbs with a new outfit so that he can resume his business very soon.

Newton Homecrafters to Exhibit

Beautiful reproductions of traditional furniture including copies of Colonial, Adam, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and Duncan Phyffe designs will be seen at the annual exhibit of the Newton Homecrafters Club at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Langley Road, Newton Centre, on Monday, March 27, from 3:30 to 6 and 7 to 10. This display by the Homecrafters, a group of about 65 Newton men from all walks of life, gives an opportunity for their friends and the public in general to see the fruits of long winter evenings spent in home workshops.

The Homecrafters Club was organized in 1934 by William Hahn and Russell V. Mead, two Newton businessmen whose hobbies are to make things out of wood. It did not take them long to find others with a similar interest and shortly the men were meeting twice a month listening to talks on various phases of woodworking and watching demonstrations of wood turning and the like.

The home workshops of these men vary in size from the ordinary bench in the corner of a cellar with a few of the commonplace tools to elaborate basement shops equipped with expensive power machinery and all of the latest gadgets. Most of these men have developed their hobbies to the point where it has become an art and much of their handiwork would command fancy prices in the better stores.

Besides the display of fine furniture there will be an unusual grandfather's clock with superb hand carvings, Chippendale mirrors, and a beautiful group display by Ernest Fewkes. One of the features this year will be a complete motorized shop in operation with two club members actually making things.

Pastor Protests Envoy to Rome

Opposition to an exchange of diplomatic representatives between the United States and the Vatican State is expressed by the Rev. Dr. C. Gordon Brownville, pastor of Tremont Temple Baptist Church.

Lamenting that President Roosevelt sent an emissary to the coronation of Pope Pius XII, Dr. Brownville said this was an indication the President is considering sending a permanent envoy to the Vatican. He asked "Americans who believe in the separation of church and state" to send telegrams of protest to the White House.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	"Tom Mix" sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Singing Chef"	Children's program
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie King": sk.	Weather; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sport comment	Musicale	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	B. Calloway's Orchestra
7:00	"New Voices"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News comment	Dick Stutz's Orch.
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"WBZ Presents"	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00	"Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"The Inside Story": dramatized news	Johnny Green's Orch.: dramatic sketch	"Little Theater of Music" concert	Buck Nation
8:15					Popular music
8:30	Dick Powell; W. C.	"Information, Please":	"For Men Only": George	New England Town	"Hour of Music"
8:45	Fields; music	questions and answers	Jessel: interviews	Meeting: "W P A on	"Hour of Music"
9:00	"We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	Private Pay Rolls?"	Variety Hour
9:15	"We, the People".	"Doc Rockwell's Brain	"Fibber McGee": comedy variety program	Variety Hour	
9:30	Benny Goodman's	Trust"		Variety Hour	
9:45	Orchestra			Variety Hour	
10:00	"Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance"	Bob Hope; William	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Network sports
10:15	River's End"	network interviews	Powell; music	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Network sports
10:30	Buddy Clark, songs	"Lanny Grey's Rhythm	"Uncle Ezra"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Network sports
10:45	Albert Einstein	School": vocalists	"Name the Place"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey report	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Harry James' Orch.	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Curt Houck's Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:45	Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Curt Houck's Orchestra	C. Columbus's Orch.

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30	"The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45	"Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air	"Singing Parson"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Down the Mississippi"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Down the Mississippi"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	"The Fact Finder"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade":	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	D. A. R. speaker	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister': sketch	Weather: music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"The Woman's Page"	Network speaker
12:00	Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	'Nancy James': sk.	Noonday Review: stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Hillbilly music
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Don Artiste," pianist	Homemakers' Forum	Musical Mailbox
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	The Manhatters	Musical Mailbox
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Voice of Experience"	"Musicalogues"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Ask the Mrs."	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Recorded music	"Classical Album"
2:30	American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	World Events
2:45	the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	Montana Meechy; orch.	Book Reviews
3:00	News Service	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Accordiana"	"Watson, Flotsam and	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30	Symphony Or.; Fabien Sevitzky, con.	Jetsam": songs; orch.	Pepper Young's Family	Hugo Monaco's Orch.	Religious program
3:45		Weather; news	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Bookshelf"	Religious program
4:00	"Meet the Author"	Vincent Club program	'Backstage Wife": sk.	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45	Mass. Music Clubs	Pres. Lebrun in London	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	News; Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	Harvard program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Ask - It - Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	questions; answers	M. Spitalny's Orch.	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Gang Busters"	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Concert Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Dramatization
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	'Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	Billy Rose; E. Holm in	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists	'Welcome Neighbor"	Johannes Steel, news
9:00	Ray Milland; Irene Tuttle in	"Horse & Buggy Days": variety program	"Town Hall Tonight," with Fred Allen and	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Suffolk County Glee
9:15	"Everything Happens to Me"	'Wings for the Martins':	Company; interview:	"Crisis and Survival"	Club; speaker
9:30		dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	"Music by Faith"	American Forum: The Situation in Europe
9:45				"Music by Faith"	
10:00	Raymond Paige, 99	Variety program: solo-	Kay Kyser's College of	Network program	Gypsy Orchestra
10:15	Men and a Girl	ists; quartet; orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Network program	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30	'It Can Be Done'	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45	Edgar A. Guest	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	tra; soloists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	lem; variety
11:30	Dance orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	Dance orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	lem; variety

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OEM-2

First Free Public School In World at Dorchester?

Final plans for the celebration this spring of the 300th anniversary of the establishment of the first school in Dorchester—believed by many to be the first free public scshool in the world to be supported by direct taxation—will be discussed at a meeting of the Dorchester Historical Society to be held at 8 p. m. in the Court House, Dorchester Center on March 24.

It was on May 20, 1639, that the townsfolk of Dorchester voted to levy a tax of 20 pounds a year on Thompson's Island for maintenance of a school, but it is planned to hold the Tercentenary celebration this year on May 31. The State Department of Education, the Boston School System and Harvard University are expected to participate in the observance.

On April 14 in the Mather School —direct descendant of the first little schoolhouse—there will be a special "Public Day" program, in which emphasis will be laid on the history of the school.

Again on June 15, at the class day exercises, attention will be devoted to the tercentenary.

It was on March 4, 1636, apparently, that the story of the Dorchester school really began. On that day the General Court of Massachusetts granted Thompson's Island to the town, providing a nominal "twelvepence yearly as rent to the Treasurer for the time being."

Tax on "Proprietors"

In May, 1639, the Town Meeting voted a £20 yearly tax on the "proprietors" of the island—the male population—for the maintenance of a school.

"This rent," it was stipulated, "to be paid yearly to such a schoolmaster as shall undertake to teach English, Latin, and other tongues, also writing."

The Rev. Thomas Waterhouse, a graduate of Cambridge University in Britain, was the first to take this post. He was instructed to "beginn to teach at seaven of the Clock in the morning and dismisse his schollers at fyve in the afternoone." That was from March 1 to Oct. 1 each year. For the other five months there was a slight letup in scholastic activity, for school began at 8 a. m. and ended at 4 p. m. There was no vacation period, it seems.

A house on what was then known as "Settlers Street," near the present Pleasant and Cottage Streets, was used for the school.

This teacher returned to Britain in 1648 to become master of the public school in Colchester, and was succeeded in Dorchester by a Henry Butler.

First School Committee

In the meantime, about six years after the school opened, the Dorchester voters elected what is thought to be the first "school committee" in America. These "wardens" were instructed "to see that both ye Master & Schollar performed their Duty, & to Judge of and End any difference that might arise between Master & Schollar, or their Parents."

The first schoolhouse on Settlers Street was a small one-room building, little more than a shed. But with frequent repairs it was used for more than 50 years. Then in 1694 on the south side of Winter Street, was built the first schoolhouse on Meeting House Hill. It was 20 feet long and 19 wide, with a ground floor and a chamber above. It was nicely boarded, clapboarded, and shingled. In payment for its construction John Trescot received the glass, lock and key, hooks and hinges of the old schoolhouse, plus $107.36 in cash.

The entire building could easily be fitted on to the stage of the present Mather School, built on Meeting House Hill behind the First Church and Lyceum Hall at a cost of $300,000 in 1904.

The comfort of the pupils in the long winters in the old school depended on the care of their parents for one order provided that: "The parents of each child shall provide the school with two feet of wood and two shillings and sixpence annually, or their children shall have no privilege of the fire."

The "Horn Book"

The youngest children in school began to learn their letters from a "horn book,"—so called because a single sheet of coarse paper bearing the alphabet and Lord's Prayer was pasted on a piece of board with a thin sheet of horn over it to preserve it from dirt and wear. Then there was the "New England Primer"—a tiny blue book of 84 pages of solid reading—largely religious in nature. One feature was the illustrated alphabet which at the side of each letter had a queer little picture and an appropriate verse. The letter "H," for instance, was accompanied by a picture of a heart and the couplet: "My Book and Heart, Must never part."

This first school, in its successive buildings, has always stood near the First Church, so when it was decided to give names to all the Dorchester schools is seemed fitting that it should be given the name of the minister of that First Church at the time of the founding of the school, Richard Mather.

Although a minister himself he was deeply interested in education and had some early experience in Britain as a master. Of discipline in schools he wrote:

"But oh, that all school masters would learn Wisdom, Moderation, and Equity towards their Scholars, and seek rather to win the hearts of children by righteous, loving, and courteous usage, than to alienate their minds by undue severity."

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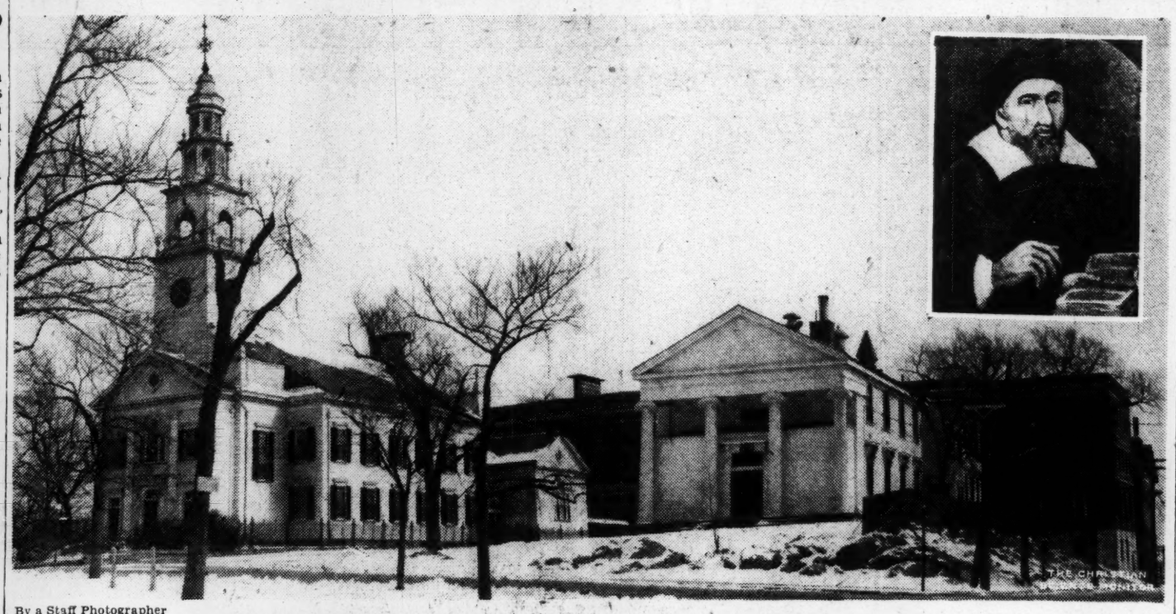
Mather School in Dorchester to Mark 300 Years of Existence



By a Staff Photographer

Dorchester Historical Society to Discuss Celebration Plans on March 24

First Church and Lyceum Hall on top of Meeting House Hill in Dorchester with Mather School behind them. The inset is Richard Mather, Minister of First Church at the founding of the school in 1639 and after whom the present school was named.

Budget Hearing Set at Demand Of Taxpayer Groups

Vociferous economy demands and specific proposals for cutting the pending biennial budget will be presented to the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means on April 4, at probably the most important hearing on Beacon Hill of the present session.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, outspoken economy seekers, announce that the opponents of the $190,000,000 two-year budget of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall have been granted the April 4 hearing date by the Committee. Already plans are formulating for a taxpayer State House storming party similar to that which jammed the Gardner Auditorium in 1936 in opposition to the budget of former Gov. James M. Curley.

The Federation sought the hearing as the result of protests against the budget sent in from all parts of the State. Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Federation, promises he will present recommendations for reduction which are the result of a survey of the financial needs of the State Government, and which arise from the necessity for lowering the tax burden on real estate.

Mr. MacDonald points out that the present budget calls for $95,000,000 this year, with the deficit standing at $28,250,000. Part of the deficit would be met by new revenue proposals, so that the State Tax on cities and towns would be cut to $20,750,000. This figure would be $4,750,000 larger than the $17,000,000 record figure of 1938.

"Protests of taxpayers across the State against increased expenditures," said Mr. MacDonald, "shows plainly that the people are unable to meet the burden of higher and ever higher tax rates. Unless the budget is cut and cut substantially, it will unavoidably add from $3 to $5 to the tax rates of cities and towns, irrespective of the financial conditions of the municipalities or their ability to absorb this added cost."

Unlike former Gov. Charles F. Hurley and former Gov. James M. Curley, who fought every move to reduce their budgets, Governor Saltonstall has publicly called for economy proposals and has promised his support of budget reductions of sound character.

Furthermore, although the Democratic Party, when in control of the Governor's office, resisted all economy attempts, this year their leaders, among them Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader in the House, are on the reduction side.

Counterfeit Bills Passer Sentenced

Martin Florio of Providence, R. I., who retracted a plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty today to a charge of conspiracy to pass counterfeit money, was sentenced to serve 18 months in a Federal penitentiary by Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court.

At the same time, Joseph Russo, Mrs. Mary Lattanzi and Mrs. Josephine Polito were given suspended sentences of a year and a day and placed on probation for two years on the same charge.

The four defendants, according to Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier, are the last of a gang rounded up by Federal operatives after distributing thousands of counterfeit banknotes in New England.

The attorney stated that since the Government has broken up five gangs recently in various parts of the country, counterfeit bills reaching the Federal Reserve Bank dropped from over $2,000 to $611 in February and up to March 10 not a single counterfeit bill had been received.

Fashion Show Announced

Women who are planning to be in town in Wednesday are offered the opportunity of viewing a spring fashion show while enjoying lunch at the Hotel Statler Terrace Room, when fashions from C. Crawford Hollidge's spring collection for every hour of the day and evening will be modeled by attractive mannequins.

Grace Moore to Sing

Edward Ziegler, Assistant General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association, said today that "Grace Moore definitely will sing the role of Louise this evening at the Boston Opera House."

Harvard Freshmen to Vote On Whether to Elect Officers

The Week at Harvard

Harvard College has long been known for the evidence of democracy existing among its students, and for the interest which undergraduates express both in governing themselves and in participating in non-academic pursuits. In governing student activities, the Student Council ranks second only to the deans in authority, making reports on collegiate problems, arranging for contributions to charity, and supervising class elections. But during the past week, an unusual reversal in policy has taken place regarding one such election.

Signed by more than 50 members of the freshman class, a petition to abolish the annual election of officers for the first-year men was sent last week to the Student Council. To the uninformed, this might seem far from a democratic measure; it appears that the freshmen are actually asking to be relieved of the privilege of naming their own leaders. But there are other factors involved.

To Elect or Not

The petition took issue with a report made last year by a Student Council committee, in answer to a similar complaint, which favored the retention of freshman elections as supporting the "democratic process," but recommended that the polling be moved forward from February to March. This year's first-year class claimed, however, that its own Union Committee—which is selected rather than elected—should be left in charge of freshman affairs since "five months is hardly sufficient time for the class to single out its leaders for the majority of its college years."

The petitioners pointed out that under the present system athletic leaders are bound to win elections simply because they are best known, although they may not be best qualified to run the class until the middle of the senior year, when the final officers are elected. They particularly objected to "political campaigning and publicity hounding" as the most objectionable features of the present system.

Regardless of what the Student Council may think of the freshman "democratic revolt," college authorities were not at all pleased.

Dean Defines Democracy

"Abolition of freshman elections this year will only lead to a demand for their renewal next year," declared Delmar Leighton, Dean of Freshmen. "The argument put forward that they are undemocratic seems to me a contradiction in terms, since the alternative is an appointed officer. Whether or not the office carries important duties with it, the very fact that there is an election unifies the class and gives it a healthy lesson in the democratic process," he continued.

Kendric Marshall, who is secretary of the Union, the freshman dining hall, and who is also chief adviser of the class Union Committee, felt that active student interest in the election shown by the petition indicated that there would be a bigger turnout than ever when balloting started. At this point, the matter was left up to the Student Council. And, finally, on Saturday, just two days before the election, things began to happen.

Council Lets Freshmen Act

The Student Council, after a stormy session, attended, it is claimed, by less than a quorum of its members, decided to let the freshmen themselves determine whether an election should be held. They announced yesterday morning that a referendum ballot would be held during the day. If a majority of the class indicate they want to elect officers, the election is to be held as scheduled today. If the balloting shows, on the other hand, that the freshman class is chiefly "undemocratic," no election will be held today, and head of the class social and academic functions will then be chosen by the Union Committee.

A large portion of yesterday's Harvard Crimson, the student newspaper, was devoted to the complications of the incident. The Student Council action, because of the alleged lack of quorum; the short time interval between the referendum and the election; and the short notice of the referendum ballot itself were all singled out by undergraduate editors as indications of overhasty action. Editorially, the Crimson strongly opposed the election of freshman officers on the same grounds set forth by the original petitioners last week.

Undergraduate opinion, just recovering its calm after the near strike among the university dining hall employees last week, was again aroused to fever heat by the controversy, with students lining up into "democratic" and "undemocratic" camps.

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U.S. Wool Growers Plan Gift of Dress To British Queen

Wool growers from 34 States are providing the wool from which a dress will be made and given to Queen Elizabeth by the growers in connection with her visit to Canada and the United States next May.

Announcement of the gift dress was made by C. J. Fawcett, General Manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, who said the Queen had agreed to accept the dress and might wear it during her visit.

Approximately four pounds of raw wool will be chosen from the millions of pounds in the Wool Marketing Corporation's warehouse on Summer Street, Boston. The material will be sent to New York for scouring and weaving into cloth, and will be tailored by the Queen's dressmaker in England.

Among the many delegations which are planning to go to Montreal for the spectacular parade to be staged in honor of the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, May 16, one of the largest is that, under the auspices of the Canadian Club of Boston. This group will arrive over the lines of the Boston & Maine and Central Vermont Railways a day ahead of the Royal visitors.

The Club, through the Caledonian Travel Agency of Boston, has engaged hotel accommodations for 500.

It is expected that almost a million people will be on hand.

Slade's PEANUT BUTTER Better Quality Because Finely Ground

Explaining the Weathermen: How to Read Forecasts Aright

When G. Harold Noyes, chief of the United States weather staff in Boston, has approved the daily weather report for publication, whimsey has had no part in the phrasing of the forecast. The Federal Government sees to that.

By an annually revised weather dictionary, the Government's weathermen throughout the country are kept uniformly abreast of modern meteorological verbiage, known as one of the most strictly construed of technical tongues. Orderliness is an essential piece of weather mechanics. The report is always arranged in the same progression: Weather, temperature, relative humidity, wind direction and velocity, and thereafter any supplementary information required at the time.

In weather phraseology, today begins at 7:30 in the morning, ends at 7:30 in the evening, when it gives way to tonight, which is limited by tomorrow at 7:30 the following morning.

Generally, the modifying or descriptive words have numerical restrictions in their meaning. "Clear" means no rainfall, of course, but also carries the information that the sky is unclouded or that clouds cover less than three tenths of the sky. The "three tenths" is determined by the Federal dictionary, not by the elements.

Sky Forecasts

The next stage, when four to seven-tenths of the sky is covered, is naturally "partly cloudy." Unmodified, "cloudy" means the sky is completely overcast or nearly so. "Fair" indicates that no rainfall is expected, and may range from clear to cloudy.

By "increasing cloudiness, a progressive increase in cloudiness is meant, but the term is never used in a forecast containing no reference to precipitation. Similarly, "decreasing cloudiness" is not used in association with a forecast of precipitation.

"Threatening" and "unsettled" indicate that precipitation is unlikely.

Although the amount is generally not specified, a plain rain or snow forecast predicts a fall of more than .02 of an inch. These forecasts can be modified by "light," or less than one-tenth of an inch of rain or one inch of snow; "moderate," between one-tenth and one-half inch of rain or one to five inches of snow; and "heavy," anything above these maximums.

Temperature changes are similarly governed. Warmer or cooler—it is understood that higher or lower temperatures with changes of six degrees or more are expected. "Little change" means a change of less than six degrees.

What "Somewhat" Means

The modifier "somewhat" forecasts a temperature change of between 6 and 12 degrees; "much" is anything over 12 degrees. "Somewhat in respect to humidity indicates a change of 6 to 15 per cent; "materially," 16 to 30 per cent; "decidedly," 31 per cent or more.

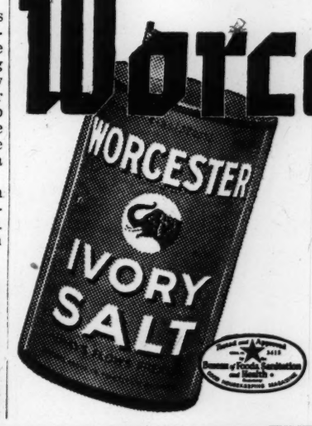
When humidity is "acutely low," the weatherman is saying that its maximum is 10 per cent; "very low" has a maximum of 20 per cent; "low, moderate, high, and very high" increase the percentage by 20 per cent gradations.

Probably the most arbitrary of descriptions are those indicating wind velocity. Nothing less than a 75-mile-an-hour wind will be dignified as a "hurricane," a fact now commonly known after last September's blow. The other designations are: Calm, less than one m. p. h.; very light, one to three; light, four to seven; gentle, 8 to 12; moderate, 13 to 18; fresh, 19 to 24; strong, 25 to 38; gale, 39 to 54; and whole gale, 55 to 74.

Malden Gains 31 in Year

The recent police census of Malden has disclosed an increase of 31 in its population over a year ago, it was announced today. The new figure is 58,010.

Worcester Salt



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WEEKLY SPECIALS

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Whole Milk variety. Aged for months to give it that tangy flavor
LB. 19c

TUNA FISH	LIGHT MEAT NO. 1 TIN 28c	2 NO. ½ TINS 29c
BRER RABBIT	PLANTATION MOLASSES	NO. 1½ TIN 13c
MY-T-FINE	DESSERTS Assorted Flavors	2 PKGS. 9c
CHIVERS'	OLDE ENGLISH MARMALADE	1 LB. JAR 21c
RASPBERRIES	FINAST Fancy Deep Red in Heavy Syrup	NO. 2 TIN 23c
APRICOTS	WHOLE UNPEELED IN HEAVY SYRUP	2 NO. 2½ TINS 29c
OAKITE	The All-Around Sudsless Cleaner	11 OZ. PKG. 10c
DOUGHNUTS	Lge. Size	2 DOZ. 25c
BEANS	RICHMOND CUT GREEN or WAX Fancy Quality, Grown and Packed in Maine. Delicious Tender Garden Variety	3 NO. 2 TINS 29c
BEANS	FINAST — Fancy Maine Whole Green Refugee	2 NO. 2 TINS 25c
GOOD LUCK	LEMON PIE FILLING	2 PKGS. 17c
CORN ON THE COB	FANCY MAINE FINAST BRAND 4 EARS	2 TINS OF 4 29c
DR. ROSS DOG FOOD	DOZ. TIN 89c	3 1 LB. TINS 23c
VERMONT MAID SYRUP		12 OZ. BOT. 19c

Scott Paper Products

Scot-Tissue	3 ROLLS 23c	Waldorf Tissue	4 ROLLS 19c
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N. B. C. Specials

RITZ CRACKERS	1 LB. PKG.	18c
UNEEDA BISCUITS	3 PKGS.	13c
SKY FLAKE WAFERS	1 LB. PKG.	21c
CHOCOLATE BEAUTIES	1 LB. BULK	17c

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Bruins Face Rangers in New York Tonight—Rookie Pitchers in Cronin Scheme

Boston Slight Favorite in First Play-Off

Results This Season
*Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Boston 3, Rangers 0.
Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Rangers 2, Boston 1.
Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Rangers 3, Boston 2.
Boston 5, Rangers 3 (overtime).
Boston 4, Rangers 2.
*Thompson in Boston goal.

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Once more Art Ross and his Boston Bruins embark upon a quest for the elusive Stanley Cup. Once more, and elusive, because Uncle Arthur and the Bruins have embarked many times before only to falter by the wayside. Only the one time, 1928-29, did the Boston team return with the famed bowl-like trophy emblematic of the world's professional hockey title.

Tonight the Bruins are here in New York. They open negotiations with an old rival, the New York Rangers, in the latter's home rink, Madison Square Garden. A capacity crowd of more than 16,000 hockey fans, the majority of which is decidedly partisan to the Rangers, will be on hand, and the beginning of a best four-out-of-seven series will be underway.

The winner of this series then will meet the survivor of the other three series, involving the other four teams, Toronto, Americans, Detroit, and Canadiens. As the Bruins and Rangers battle in New York tonight, the Amerks will be under the handicap of a spare goalie in the Toronto rink, and the Detroit Red Wings open their two-out-of-three series with Canadiens in Montreal.

Batter Each Other

The Detroit-Canadiens winner and the Toronto-Americans winner will meet in a two-out-of-three affair for the right to battle the team left when Rangers and Bruins has finished. Naturally hockey fans are cognizant of the fact that Bruins, first-place team in the regular schedule, and Rangers, second-place sextet, are the best teams, but they also know that throwing these two against each other in a long series means that the winner will be a somewhat battered and worn team for the final affair.

Here in New York both teams are slightly handicapped. The Bruins are minus the services of Charlie Sands, a right winger of defensive strength and valuable experience. Rangers are not likely to have Cecil Dillon, converted right winger and a player of veteran quality, always an important factor when play-offs come around.

Both teams are riding high on balance. Both teams are enforced with tried veterans and youthful stars. Of the two the Bruins have more players of veteran rating and that, in itself, is a decided requisite in the "money" series where mistakes mean the difference between winning and losing.

Drilled Offensively

The Rangers are known as a "streamline" team in that they have the Colville Brothers, Alex Shibicky, Cecil Smith, Bryan Hextall, Phil Watson and others who are drilled along offensive lines by the progressive manager, Lester Patrick. The Bruins, following along the custom of Art Ross, a defensive genius, have the best defense in hockey to match the Ranger attack.

As for the Bruin attack, paper calculation finds the Schmidt-Bauer-Dumart line and the Cowley-Conacher-Hill combination almost the equal of the Ranger attack. The Rangers' rear-guard, on the other hand, is hardly a match for that of Boston. Summed up, the Bruins, not only because of their season record, but because of their vastly superior defense, are the favorites.

Spares May Start

Perhaps a weak point in the Bruins' scheme of things is their necessary dependence upon certain key youngsters. Frankie Brimsek has been the sensation of the league as a first-year goalie and young Roy Conacher has surprised all hockey men with his rookie performance. And continued good play from these youngsters, tasting their first Stanley Cup competition, is vital to the progress of the Bruins.

Although Sands and Dillon probably will return to action soon, their places will be taken by youngsters, Red Hamill donning a Bruin uniform for the occasion and a lad named Joe Krol replacing Dillon in the Ranger emergency.

To allow for possible overtime, since all games must be played to a finish, Manager Art Ross is holding the team in New York following the contest. They will not return to Boston until the noon train. The overtime, of course, will be as it was last year, with a 20-minute extra period first. Then, if the score is still tied at the end of the period, new ice will be made and the teams will indulge in 20-minute affairs until a goal is scored.

This will be the third time the Bruins and Rangers have met in the play-offs. Back in 1926-27 the Bruins won 3 to 1 in New York after a scoreless tie. The next year they lost to the New Yorkers here on Boston ice 4 to 1 after a one-all tie in New York. In 1928-29 the Bruins took three straight from Canadiens and then whipped the Rangers 2 to 1 here in Boston and 1 to 0 in New York to win the Stanley Cup.

Sporting Around the Hub

Terrier Hurlers

With the addition of Carl Braun and Stanley Stoklosa of Lowell and Charlie Farrell of Winthrop to the B. U. batterymen working out in the Terrier gym, Coach Mel Collard now has six good pitching possibilities for the 14-game schedule which opens with Rhode Island State April 12 at Nickerson Field.

Braun and Capt. Bob Leahy are expected to be the leading hurlers this spring. Last year as a freshman, Braun defeated Harvard and Tufts yearlings and lost to the B. C. freshmen. Against the Crimson he struck out 20 men. Leahy for the varsity saw a great of work last year, pitching in 12 out of 15 games with Bob DeGuglielme.

* * *

Northeastern's varsity basketball team meets tonight at the Hotel Manger to hold its annual banquet and elect a captain for next year. An honorary captain for this year's quintet will also be chosen. Bob Gurney of Medford and Tom Gleason and Bob Toucey of Stratford, Conn., are leaders for next season's captaincy, while Jim Connolly of Waltham and Stan Rogers of Hackettstown, N. J., are the most likely candidates for the honorary position this year.

* * *

Teams not only from Greater Boston and its suburbs but from practically every city within a 30-mile radius of the Hub have been entered in the sixteenth annual amateur basketball tournament, conducted under auspices of the Boys' Clubs of Boston and scheduled to get under way Monday, April 3. Championships will be sought in six divisions from midget, 90-100 pounds, to seniors, unlimited as to weight but restricted in age to boys 21 years of age and under.

* * *

The Boston Graduate Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta will hold a gathering at the Hotel Statler tomorrow night at which the sound film, "The First Century of Baseball," will be shown. Speakers include Col. Harry K. Eustace, African explorer and lecturer, and Jack Onslow, Bees' scout and radio commentator. Thomas Yawkey, President of the Red Sox, and Jacqueline Cochran, 1938 Bendix Trophy winner, who were scheduled to be present, have sent regrets.

* * *

Northeastern starts spring baseball practice tomorrow when candidates meet Coach Herb Gallagher. With practice being confined indoors, however, only the batterymen will work out. Among the pitchers are Dave Gerry, Charlie Loiselle, Garnet Gibson, and Gerry Bracken from last year's squad, while Charlie Foster seems the best of the sophomore talent. Other veterans expected to report are Jim Connelly, regular catcher; Ed Lovequist, first base; Foxy Flumere, second base; Sammy Swardlick, shortstop, and Capt. Bill Little in the outfield.

* * *

Sixteen teams from the City of Boston's major basketball programs will participate in the play-offs to determine city champions tomorrow at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, Huntington Avenue. The teams will compete in two classes. This is the eleventh city championship conducted by the Boston Amateur Basketball Commission.

* * *

Danvers polo club of Massachusetts is matched to meet New Jersey's Pegasus trio in the semifinal of the eastern indoor polo championships in New York tonight. Leo Boyle, Arthur Mason, and Zenas Colt, playing for Danvers, defeated Pennsylvania Military College last week end in a tune-up game. The winner will qualify to meet Watertown in the final Saturday night.

Early Batting Power Pleases Wildcat Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 21—A barrage of hitting by a team which turned in a lowly .210 average in a 12-game schedule last year is causing Coach Henry Swasey to look somewhat optimistically toward the coming baseball season at the University of New Hampshire.

Strengthened by some heavy hitting sophomore candidates, the Wildcats have been crashing balls into the field house net with a resemblance of mid-season form.

"Of course, our pitchers aren't putting everything they have on the ball as yet," Swasey remarked today, "but the batters' stances at the plate and their swinging indicates that the club should not be the hitless one it was in 1938."

In order to allow each man more turns at the plate, the coach has strung a net across the center of the field house dividing it into two batting areas.

The stiffest competition for any position lies at the first base corner. Here Swasey has letterman Herb Johnson of Putnam, Conn., being pushed by a newcomer to the New Hampshire scene, Fred Wilson of Newport, Vt. A junior, Wilson last season played with the Green Mountain Junior College nine as one of its heaviest hitters.

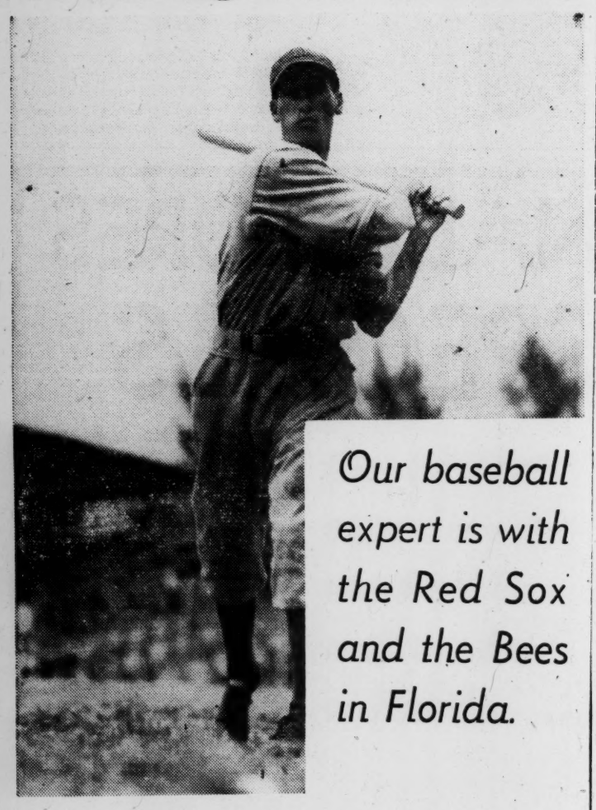
Only men which so far seem certain of a spot in the opening lineup are Jack Hersey, Portsmouth, behind the plate, and Johnny Decker, Port Washington, N. Y., at third, outstanding players among last year's regulars.

The final cut until the team moves out-of-doors came this week end, as Swasey whittled his squad from the reporting 42 down to 28—three catchers, six pitchers, 10 infielders, and nine outfielders. Further trimming of the group will come after the opening game with Colby on April 24.

Budge Wins No. 8

CLEVELAND, March 21 (AP)—Don Budge, California, scored his eighth straight tennis victory over Fred Perry here last night, 6—1, 6—4. He required only 35 minutes to dispose of his present traveling companion.

SPRING TRAINING



Our baseball expert is with the Red Sox and the Bees in Florida.

The crack of bats and the smack of leather are echoing from southern training camps, through daily stories by the Monitor's staff writer on baseball. He will keep you posted on the Boston teams, and how they are shaping up. The best of other sport news is in these interesting pages too.

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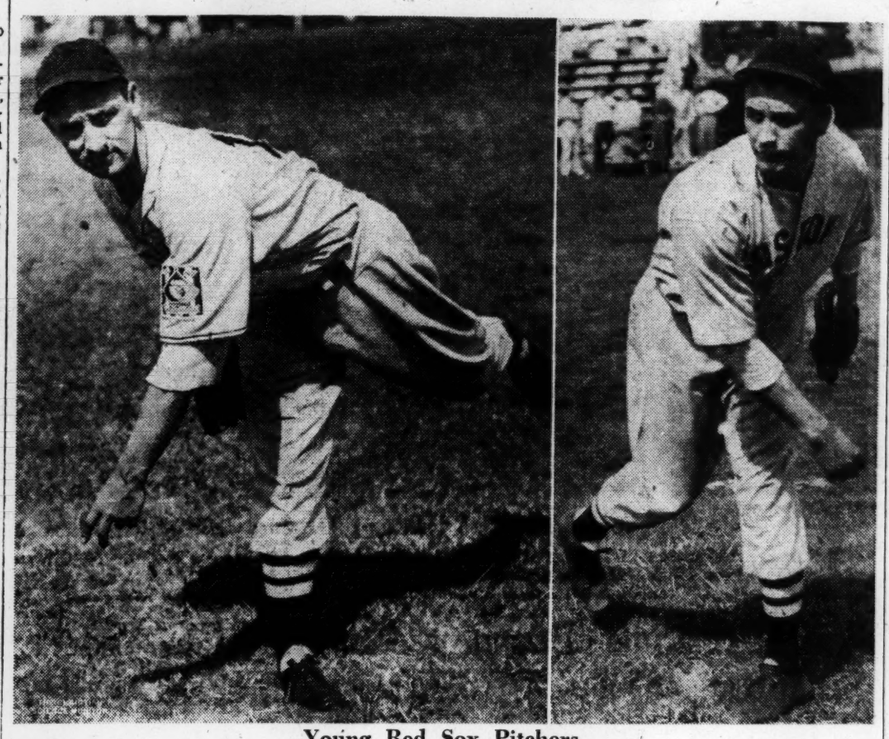
Rich With Local Talent



Young Red Sox Pitchers
Wilfrid Lefebvre (left) and Woodrow Rich

Two Youngsters Feature Red Sox Pitching Staff

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 21—In running through the younger crop of Boston Red Sox pitchers, the hurlers who will carry the load after veterans like Grove and Ostermueller have stepped down from the hill, your glance immediately falls on two names—Woodrow Rich and Wilfrid Lefebvre. To those who have followed the Grapefruit League, this pair stands head and shoulders above the other rookie moundsmen at Payne Field. In the near future, these boys will play prominent parts in the activities of the Fenway team in the American League.

Just how far Rich and Lefebvre will go this season is problematical. The former has looked great since opening day—better, even, than Jim Bagby did the Sarasota sessions last spring. And Jim won 15 games after the regular campaign got under way. Lefebvre shapes up as a more competent left-hander than was Archie McKain, who did most of Joe Cronin's port-side relief work last season. Wilfrid is faster and possesses a better assortment. And his control is very good, considering his limited professional experience.

Duffy Scouted Lefebvre

Hughie Duffy scouted Lefebvre in the Cape Cod League several summers back. At the time, Wilfrid was attending Holy Cross College and was a star hurler on Jack Barry's varsity. When the boy finished his course last year, he immediately joined the Red Sox. Later he was shipped to Donie Bush at Minneapolis and finished out the season with a record of eight won and eight lost. Bush says that several of the defeats came through lack of support by his Minneapolis mates, and at the close of the race, Lefty was hurling brilliant ball.

The Purple star is smart, throws a real good fadeaway ball and acts like a veteran on the hill. You would never guess that this is his second season at professional ball. They only tell him something once and he has it. For instance, in his early Minneapolis appearances, the left-hander was throwing his curve ball high, breaking it across the batter's strength. But Bush and Duffy, between them, taught the rookie to break the ball low and away from the plate, and at once his effectiveness increased. Incidentally, in his initial major league effort at Fenway Park, Lefebvre hit a home run in his first trip to the plate. In his brief stretch at Boston and Minneapolis, he has proven to be a better-than-average hitter for a pitcher and a fifth infielder. He handles everything they hit back through the box.

Rich, however, has something on Lefebvre. Woody is a more finished rookie, and should be, because he has spent more time in the minors. Last year with Little Rock he won 19 and lost 10, working 229 innings. His earned run average was 2.47.

In the early exhibition games, it has been Rich who stole the show. His side-arm balls are exceedingly hard to hit. Every pitch does something. Al Schacht, the clown prince of baseball; Donie Bush, who now manages the Louisville club; Tom Daly, Joe Cronin, and others call Rich the best-looking young hurler Sarasota has seen for some time. The boy looks like Grove Alexander when he throws with that half side-arm, half overhand delivery. Like Alex, one of the greatest of them all, young Rich has amazing control.

Credits Braxton

Woody attributes much of his success to Garland Braxton, the one-time southpaw with the Braves and Washington Senators, who coached him at Little Rock. Among his other accomplishments there, Rich pitched a no-hit, no-run game against the Atlanta Crackers, where the Bees' Johnny Hill was playing the infield. The newest Red Sox sensation is modest and bashful—the typical country boy. He comes from the quiet little village of Morgantown, N. C., where the boys gather around the cracker barrel in the winter and discuss the affairs of the nation at large and the sports world in particular.

Just how many pitchers Manager Cronin will retain is as yet undecided. However, if he keeps 10, there may not be room for both Rich and Lefebvre. And in that case, it would seem that the Holy Cross boy is destined to spend at least another year in the minors under Donie Bush. But even if Cronin should eventually decide to send both youngsters back for further schooling at the Louisville farm, you can expect them back no later than 1940. These boys have the class.

Farmhands Trail

SARASOTA, Fla., March 21 (AP)—Jim Tabor, freshman third sacker and only first-stringer in the lineup, broke a 7-7 tie with a sixth inning homer yesterday when the Boston Red Sox defeated their Louisville farmhands, 10-7, in a free-hitting game.

The American Association youngsters made all of their 10 hits and seven runs against Jake Wade, erstwhile Detroit southpaw, and Frankie Dasso. The latter was tendered a hot reception when he took over the mound in the fourth, for the Colonels set off a four-run burst against him. Righthander Bill Sayles worked the last four innings for the Sockers and held the Colonels hitless.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Hank Luisetti, basketball star of Stanford's Pacific Coast Champions, signed $10,000 film contract.

Three Years Ago

Jesse Owens celebrated his return to competition by winning 60-yard dash, 60-yard low hurdles and broad jump at Butler Relays.

Five Years Ago

Bobby Jones shot 76, four over par, for first round of $5,000 Masters Golf Tourney at Augusta National Course.

Bermuda Finals Today

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 21 (AP)—The singles finals of the Bermuda tennis championships were postponed yesterday because of rain. Bobby Riggs of Chicago is scheduled to meet Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., for the men's title, and Pauline Betz of Los Angeles will play Helen Bernhard of New York for the women's crown. The matches will be played today.

Bruins' Conacher Shines

The sensational work of Rookie Frank Brimsek at the nets for the Boston Bruins has caused most of us to overlook the important part another Boston newcomer, Roy Conacher, has played in the team's triumphant march to the head of the National Hockey League.

Among major-league hockey players, Roy Conacher this season is compared with the Joe Di Maggio who made his debut with the New York Yankees in 1936. Conacher's freshman year in big-time hockey has been what Di Maggio's first season was with the Yankees.

Art Ross, manager of the Bruins, has not failed to appreciate Conacher's worth. As a matter of fact, Art placed a $25,000 price tag on Roy and that, in effect means that the young star could not be bought at any price.

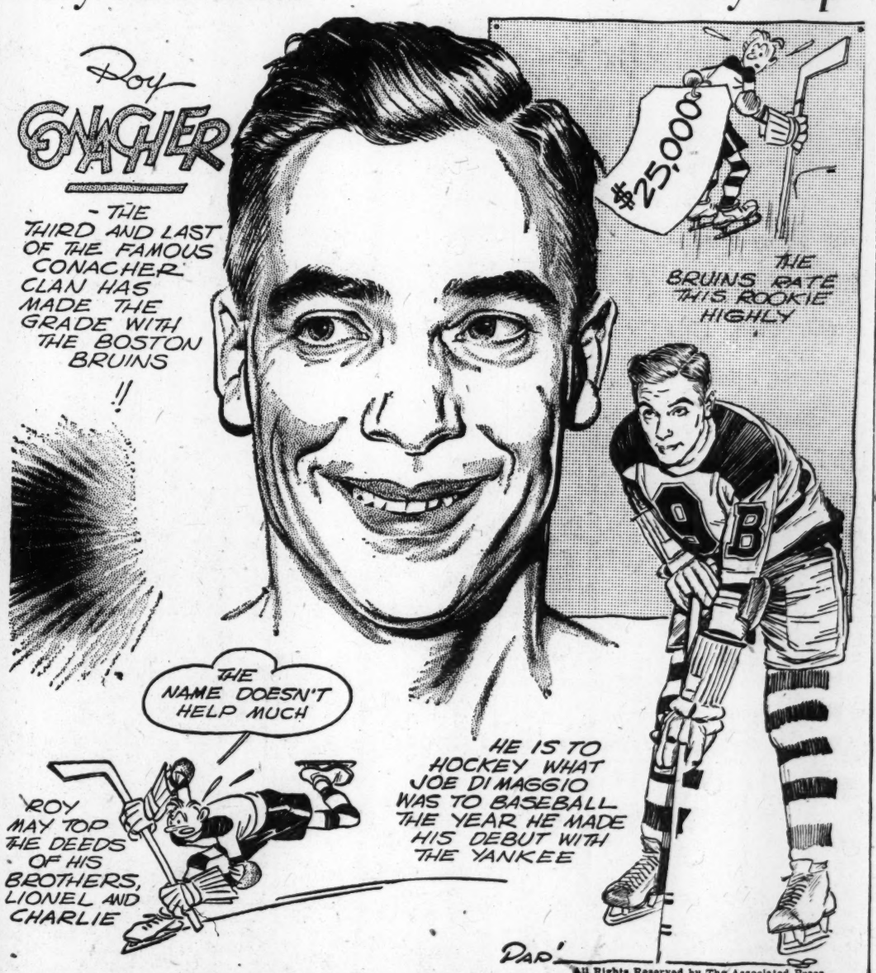
Roy is the youngest of the famous Conacher clan. Brother Lionel, the first of the Conachers to make his mark in hockey, is rated the greatest all-around athlete Canada ever produced. Today he is a member of the Ottawa Provincial Legislature. Charlie Conacher followed Lionel and developed into a great player. He is still active as a member of the Detroit Red Wings.

Roy may well outshine his older brothers, if his work during the past season can be used as a yardstick. When Charlie made his big-time debut in 1929-30 he was called the Scoring Cyclone because of his sensational work. That season Charlie was credited with 20 goals and nine assists. Roy topped the mark with 26 goals and 11 assists for the 1938-39 season.

The youngest of the Conachers, a Toronto boy, tried to earn a berth with the Maple Leafs. After a try-out, Manager Connie Smythe decided that Roy would never make the grade and passed him up.

—Pap'

Roy Runs Riot —By Pap'


Roy CONACHER
- THE THIRD AND LAST OF THE FAMOUS CONACHER CLAN HAS MADE THE GRADE WITH THE BOSTON BRUINS !!
$25,000
THE BRUINS RATE THIS ROOKIE HIGHLY
THE NAME DOESN'T HELP MUCH
ROY MAY TOP THE DEEDS OF HIS BROTHERS, LIONEL AND CHARLIE
HE IS TO HOCKEY WHAT JOE DI MAGGIO WAS TO BASEBALL THE YEAR HE MADE HIS DEBUT WITH THE YANKEE
PAP'

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Bees to Size Up Cincinnati With Bill Werber in Line-Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 21—Scheduled to play a return game with the Cincinnati Reds here today, the Bees were anxious to see how Bill Werber fitted in as third baseman with Bill McKechnie's team. There has been much head-shaking in the Bees camp since the Reds bought Werber from the Athletics last week.

"Why did the Bees ever let the Reds get Werber?" asked one of the Boston veterans. "He's going to help them plenty, for they have strengthened their weak infield by getting him."

The Bees could not have prevented the Reds from buying Werber, unless they had bid higher, and that would have taken a lot of money and probably would not have been justified. When all American League clubs waived on Werber, Connie Mack was free to sell him to the highest bidder in the National League.

Bees Are Serious

The sale of Werber to the Reds at least revealed how seriously the Bees take themselves. As a whole they were upset, a sure sign that they consider themselves very much in the National League free-for-all that starts April 17.

Casey Stengel will not tell where he thinks the Bees will finish, but he says, "Don't laugh us off! Man for man, we're as good as any team in the league. We gave them a battle last year and we're a lot stronger now than we were then."

Red Sox players have told the Bees that Werber would not help the Reds as much as most people think. "We had Werber for a few years, and although he had one great season, he was an erratic ball player," commented a Red Sox veteran. "Werber's fast and aggressive, and he has pretty good power, but he's unsteady in the field and you can't tell what he'll do next on the bases."

Reds Team to Beat

But there is no convincing the Bees that the Reds are not stronger than ever, now that they have a player who should rank high among National League third basemen. There is a growing belief that Cincinnati is the team to beat for the pennant.

"They certainly have good pitching," said Stengel. "Grissom, Vander Meer, Moore, Barrett, Weaver—a lot of strong arms there. And then they had about the hardest hitting team in the league last season. They'll be hard to beat, all right."

Jimmy Outlaw would like to get five hits every time he plays against the Reds, because they turned him back to minors three times. . . . One thing Stengel likes about Al Simmons is the way the left fielder throws to the proper base. Simmons has only a fair arm, but he knows where to throw the ball. . . . Jim Turner has been a little discouraged because his control is not hair-line perfect, but he says his arm feels well. . . . Danny MacFayden is tired of training in this hot weather and wishes the Bees were going North tomorrow.

Bees Edged in Ninth

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 21 (AP)—A tenth inning triple by Rookie Buddy Rosar gave the New York Yankees a 6-5 decision over the Boston Bees in yesterday's exhibition game. Rosar's belt followed a pass which Joe Sullivan issued to Babe Dahlgren. The Bees got only six hits off Charley Ruffing and Monte Pearson, but one was a homer by Elbie Fletcher, while two errors by Bill Knickerbocker contributed to a three-run Boston rally in the fifth. The Yanks evened that burst in the same inning as Jake Powell hit for the circuit.

Period Group Number to Head Skating Club's Ice Carnival

Many of Boston's figure skaters of note will be seen in the colorful and intricate Period Group number which will hold a very prominent place on the program of the annual charity ice carnival of the Skating Club of Boston—"Let's Go"—to be presented at the Boston Garden a week from next Friday and Saturday, March 31 and April 1. In addition to the two evening performances, there will be a matinee on April 1.

Rich in costume and historical setting, which will be fillagreed in the radiance of a battery of colored spotlights, the Period Group number will primarily serve to feature the artistic solo offering of Robin Lee of St. Paul, Minn., and the internationally famous skating pair of Mme. Andree Joly and M. Pierre Brunet of France.

Group Numbers

Group numbers are always of particular interest to both the participant and spectator because of the many interesting combinations which can be worked out for sixes, eights, twelves, sixteens and twenty-fours. The stars, of course, are the center of the theme, but the backgrounds formed by the groups are what lift a well-rounded production above the level of a mere series of exhibitions.

Young Robin Lee, who has held the United States men's singles figure skating championship since 1935 will make his first Boston appearance in several years. Between his talented footwork on the silver blades, which is even more finished than ever before, and his pleasing boyish personality, young Lee will win new plaudits from an admiring public.

International Team

The interational team of Mme. Joly and M. Brunet, however, will treat Boston spectators to an exhibition of the pairs skating for which they are so famous. This team, twice Olympic champions and four-time world pair titleholders, are generally recognized as the two individuals to whom honor is due for having set the style for pair skating as it is generally performed today. They will have a featured spot in the large group of waltzing skaters.

Youth will provide a zestful keynote in "Let's Go" for in addition to Robin Lee, the carnival roster will also include Boston's own three 1939 United States ladies' champions, namely the Misses Joan Tozzer, Gretchen Merrill and Betsy Nichols, as well as Miss Roberta Jenks, runner-up for recent national honors and Beaver Country Day School student.

Concordias Here For Series With Olympics Friday

Amateur hockey followers who flock to the Boston Garden this coming Friday and Saturday evenings are in for another series of wide-open hockey when the Boston Olympics cros. sticks with the strong Concordia sextet from Montreal. The two clubs met twice last season on Garden ice, with the locals coping the first tilt 4-1 and the Canadian boys romping off with the final 6-1.

Sylvio Mantha, former star of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, is still managing and coaching the Concordia six. Mantha, since he has turned his hand to coaching hockey, has been highly successful and can always be depended upon to put a strong team on the ice.

One of the brightest spots from a Boston angle in the games played with the Victorias last week end was the grand performance turned in by Cliff Thompson, the Stoneham boy, who was brought up from the Junior team the latter part of this season. Cliff has shown marked ability and his playing in the remaining games this year will be carefully watched.

Coach Hago Harrington, who returned to the Olympics bench Saturday night after being out for several weeks, will again direct the team.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Hockey Schedule

National League Play-Offs

Boston at New York Rangers.
New York Americans at Toronto.
Detroit at Montreal.

International-American League Play-Offs

Hershey at Philadelphia.
Syracuse at Providence.
Cleveland at Springfield.
(No games scheduled last night).

Williams' Dates

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—Williams College has announced its track team would participate in five meets and the lacrosse team would meet five other teams this spring.

Track schedule: April 22, Middlebury; 29, Vermont at Burlington; May 6, Wesleyan; 12, Amherst at Amherst; 19-20, New England, Durham, N. H.

Lacrosse schedule: April 29, New Hampshire; May 5, M. I. T. at Cambridge; 6, Tufts at Medford; 17, Dartmouth; 20, Union.

Franchise to Washington

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Ray Alvis, ice hockey promoter, announced today Washington had been awarded a franchise in the Eastern League. Participation in league play will begin next winter.

Alvis said he would begin at once the signing of players for the capital club. He added he was undecided on a name.

Canadiens' Star Wins Scoring Honors—Seventieth Year of Organized Sport for Women

Charles Bowser Takes Over Sutherland's Spot at Pitt

PITTSBURGH, March 21 (AP)—The mantle of two men who for two decades made the University of Pittsburgh's football teams a power on the nation's collegiate gridirons—Glenn S. (Pop) Warner and Dr. John Bain (Jock) Sutherland—fell today to a student of both, Charles W. Bowser.

Bowser, called "Chisel" by his closest friends since his high school days at Johnstown, Pa., was named last night by the Board of Trustees that at the same three-hour closed session appointed a committee of seven to investigate "all phases" of the stormy situation at Pitt.

The new head coach left high school in April of his senior year, 1917, to go overseas with the ambulance service. He entered Pitt in 1919 and displayed equal adaptability in the classroom and on the gridiron. As honor student, he played guard, tackle, quarterback and center under Warner.

Graduated in 1923, he went to Grove City, Pa., College, later becoming head coach, served three seasons as an assistant under Sutherland at Pitt, then went to Bowdoin as head coach. He gave up football after the 1934 season to devote full time to his (insurance) business here, but returned to the Pitt staff in 1935. He resigned as first assistant to Sutherland after the 1937 season, remaining out of the game last year.

In naming the committee of seven, the board acceded to a request of Chancellor John G. Bowman of the University and Mayor C. D. Scully, himself a trustee, who in an open letter asked that the board try to remove "any cause of criticism."

While the board met, Don F. Saunders resigned as Secretary of the General Alumni Association, declaring that he had become "increasingly unsympathetic to some policies of the University administration." Sutherland resigned because, he said, the system of athletic administration "had resulted in conditions which, for me, are intolerable."

Bowser's first task will be to recruit a coaching staff and start belated spring practice. All of Sutherland's assistants were relieved of their duties after he left and only two members of the 1938 varsity remain, Halfback Dick Cassiano and Tackle Dick Konetsky.

Bowser was given a three-year contract at a reputed salary of $7,500, while Sutherland's salary was generally understood here to have been $13,000.

Cowley Is Third In Final Hockey Scoring Figures

MONTREAL, March 21 (AP)—If you're looking for a couple of upsets for the Stanley Cup playoffs, you might do worse than pick the Montreal Canadiens or New York Americans on the strength of the season's scoring statistics.

Their defenses may not stand up under the broad power of such teams as Boston, the New York Rangers and Toronto, but they pack some powerful punches up front.

24 Goals and 23 Assists

The Canadiens have Hector (Toe) Blake, who won the league's scoring championship for a team that was sixth in the standing and fourth in goal-getting. A plugger who never stops trying for his points, Blake rang up 24 goals and 23 assists during the 48 games of the regular season to total 47 points. Teaming with him in the Montreal front line are Paul Haynes, second-ranking playmaker of the season with five goals and 33 assists, and right winger Johnny Gagnon, with 12 goals and 22 assists.

Schriner Runner-up

The Americans' biggest punch comes from left-winger Dave (Sweeney) Schriner, runner-up to Blake with 13 goals and 31 assists for 44 points, and right winger Lorne Carr, who finished with 37 points. Art Chapman, who centers for them, failed to get up among the leaders when injuries kept him out a long time, but the Amerks also have Tommy Anderson, 40 points, Nels Stewart, 35, and Eddie Wiseman, 33.

On the other hand, Boston's league champions offer Bill Cowley, who led the play-makers with 34 assists, and rookie Roy Conacher, who took most of his passes to score the season's top total of 26 goals. Cowley placed third in scoring with 42 points. The Rangers have seven players among the first 25, headed by Clint Smith with 41 points. Final records of the leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Blake, Montreal	24	23	47
Schriner, Americans	13	31	44
Cowley, Boston	8	34	42
Smith, Rangers	21	20	41
Barry, Detroit	13	28	41
Apps, Toronto	15	25	40
Anderson, Americans	13	27	40
Gottselig, Chicago	16	23	39
Haynes, Montreal	5	33	38
Carr, Americans	19	18	37
N. Colville, Rangers	18	19	37
R. Conacher, Boston	26	11	37
Watson Rangers	15	22	37
Howe, Detroit	16	20	36
Stewart, Americans	16	19	35
Hextall, Rangers	20	15	35
Gagnon, Montreal	12	22	34
Drillon, Toronto	18	16	34
Wiseman, Americans	12	21	33
Shibicky, Rangers	24	9	33
Schmidt, Boston	15	17	32
Bauer, Boston	13	18	31
Dumart, Boston	14	15	29
L. Patrick, Rangers	8	21	29
Hiller, Rangers	10	19	29

Many Athletes Make Lafayette Dean's Listing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa., March 20—Athletes at Lafayette College are also good students, as 21 members of the athletic teams at the college made the Dean's list for the second semester. To get a place on the Dean's list, a student must have an average of 4.2 out of a possible five.

About 100 of the 1,000 students at the college made the Dean's list for the second semester, and one-fifth of them are athletes. Those on the Dean's list who have also won awards in athletic competition are:

Football—George Lentz, Philadelphia; L. M. Oberlin, Morristown, N. J.; L. V. Marchetti, Hazelton; Max A. Greulich, Newark, N. J.

150-pound football—W. S. Bloor, Trenton, N. J.; J. P. B. Paris, Bethlehem; R. D. May, New York City.

Swimming—A. S. Horton, Chevy Chase, Md.; M. D. Perskie, Atlantic City, N. J.

Cross-Country—V. H. Moses, Bethlehem; H. A. Sawyer, Summit, N. J.

Soccer—J. W. Landis, Phillipsburg, N. J.; H. Cohen, New York City.

Freshmen basketball — S. Bluestein, Brookline, Mass.; R. S. Fogelson, Newton, N. J.

Boxing—E. Y. Berger, Hazelton; Robert LeKashmen, Hewlett, L. I.

Track—V. E. Sundt, West Willington, Conn.; A. G. Sparks, Narberth.

Baseball—J. F. Triolo, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Tennis—J. I. Epstein, Easton.

College Basketball

(National Invitation Tournament)

At New York, Semifinal Round

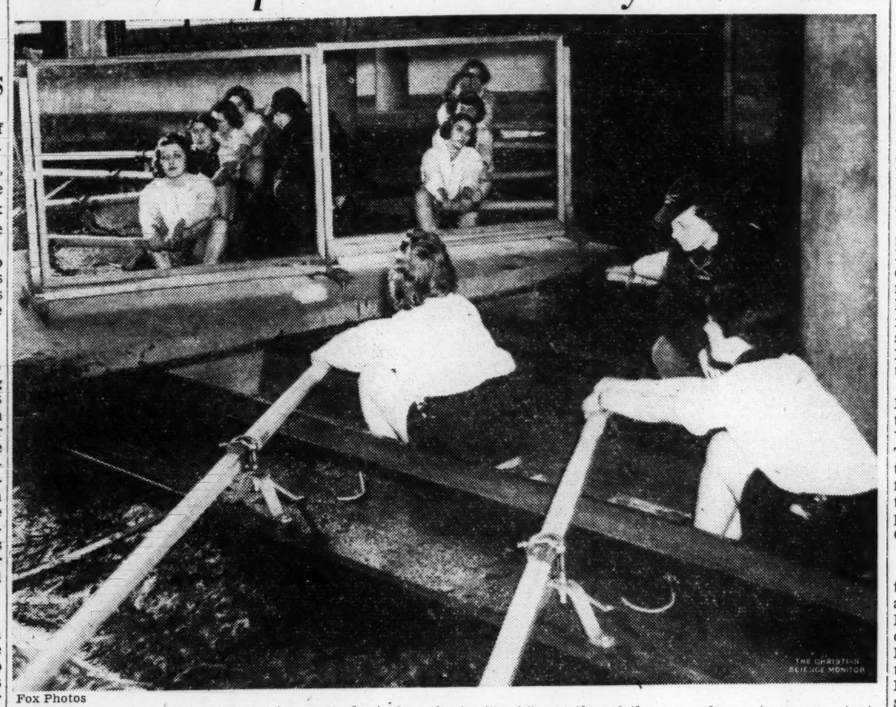
Loyola (Chicago) University 51, St. John's University 46.

Long Island University 36, Bradley Tech 32.

Consolation Game

New Mexico Aggies 55, Roanoke College 52.

Mirrors Help London University Oarswomen



Fox Photos

Typical of women's earnestness in sport these days is the "tank" practice of the crew chosen to race against Oxford women.

Alfie Moore Again Placed In Spotlight of Play-Offs

By the Associated Press

While six teams, all but one of the National Hockey League's members, open the Stanley Cup playoffs tonight, there's only one man of the hour, bushy-haired Alfie Moore, who is scheduled to tend goal for the fourth-place New York Americans.

Moore spent most of the season guarding the cage of the Hershey Bears in the International-American League. When Earl Robertson, regular American goalie, was hurt last week, Alfie was recalled to play for the Amerks in their opening series against the Toronto Maple Leafs. He fills the one spot where there's any real uncertainty.

The program calls for the Boston Bruins, league champions, to play the second-place Rangers at New York to start a best-of-seven series. The Americans open their two-of-three series against the Leafs, who finished third, at Toronto. Detroit, the fifth-place team, stars a similar play-off at Montreal against the Canadiens.

Moore a Hero

The line-ups and the strength of these teams are pretty well known after a 48-game season, except for Moore. He received the same kind of call last year and became a hero. During the past season the Amerks used him a couple of times when Robertson was laid up, but Alfie says he still has blisters on his neck because the red light flashed behind him so often to signal enemy goals.

Last season when Mike Karakas of Chicago was hurt before the start of the Stanley Cup finals, Moore walked into the Black Hawks dressing room with the news he had been sent to tend goal for them. That act resulted in one of hockey's classic battles when Bill Stewart, the Hawks' manager who had been trying to borrow Dave Kerr, went to ask Conny Smythe of Toronto how come.

It made Alfie hopping because he had been put in a bad light and he turned in a sensational performance to win 3-1 and start the Hawks off to their cup triumph.

Leafs Did Well

Moore probably will need more of the same kind of performances if the Amerks are to get past the first play-off round. The Leafs didn't look so good early in the season but they finished strongly to take third place and may be one of the "hot" teams now.

The Canadiens, who also played their best at the end of the season, are rated slight favorites over Detroit, although they trailed the Wings in the standing and two of the games will be played at Detroit.

The Red Wings will have to get along, for the first game, without big Charley Conacher, who was injured Sunday, but Mud Bruneteau is due back after an absence since Christmas. Toronto also has one absentee, Harvey Jackson, who has a bad knee and may not be able to take part in the play-offs.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Stronger Move for Weaker Clubs

SARASOTA, March 21—Seeds from the Grapefruit League . . . The new interpretation of the major league waiver rule has the club owners confused . . . Particularly the richer organizations, who seem almost certain to lose a few highly-touted recruits . . . For instance, under the original plan, a club could ask waivers on a player and recall them when another club put in a claim . . . In sending rookies back to the minors, big league outfits generally have a gentlemen's agreement with rival teams about not holding up high-priced rookies at the waiver line . . . However, if some club broke this so-called gentlemen's agreement, the waivers were simply withdrawn and the player retained . . . But under the new plan, a club can withdraw waivers only once . . . The second time, if the player is claimed, the deal must go through.

The innovation is a good one for the weaker clubs, as they have the opportunity to buy, at the waiver price, young hopefuls who otherwise would toil in the farm chain of a more prosperous outfit . . . It will also enable many players to make an earlier debut in the majors . . . Although National and American League teams can now carry 25 men after May 18—one month from the opening of the season—most critics agree that a majority of clubs will not keep the full quota . . . It is pointed out that 11 pitchers, or six outfielders, or more than five infielders, or three catchers, is an unnecessary luxury.

When a big league outfit carries as many as 25 men through the summer months, several of these men are not getting enough work . . . In the case of older players, nobody is getting hurt . . . But youngsters should be absorbing the experience of regular duty in the minors, instead of loafing around on a National or American League bench . . . One of the wilder Red Sox rookies was pitching batting practice the other day when Doc Cramer stepped to the plate . . . The rookie was very fast, but had difficulty locating the strike zone and had narrowly escaped hitting several of the boys . . . Cramer wasn't taking any chances . . . "Hello friend," yelled Doc, before getting set in the batter's box. "Would you like to go to the movies tonight?"

The Yankees, as usual, look very ordinary in the Grapefruit League . . . But don't let them fool you . . . When the bell rings Joe McCarthy & Company will be back at the top of the heap . . . At that, McCarthy is not at all satisfied with Lou Gehrig's first base play . . . Is the Iron Horse getting low on steam? . . . A few American League catchers are not sorry Billy Werber has moved over to the rival circuit . . . Bill could be a nuisance on the bases when he wanted to . . . Wes Ferrell is up to old tricks—winning ball games with home runs . . . The Detroit Tigers have decided that Rudy York's only chance to play in the American League is behind the plate . . . They say the boy would break Babe Ruth's home run record if he played every day.

Unless Dick Bartell plays shortstop, count the Chicago Cubs out of the approaching National League flag campaign . . . George Dickey brother to Yankee Bill and until recently property of the Red Sox, has settled at Oklahoma City in the Texas League . . . You may hear more about George later . . . The Warner Brothers studio in Hollywood will produce a feature film commemorating baseball's centennial . . . It will be built around Connie Mack . . . A number of major leaguers will appear in the flicker, which will be scened at Cooperstown, the game's birthplace . . . Add future Red Sox prospects: Thomas Griffith Cronin—age, nine months; height, 26¾ inches; weight, 23 pounds . . . A right-hander all the way, like his dad.

And Talking of . . . The Ladies

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Story of Seventy Years

LONDON—This year brings the seventieth anniversary of organized modern sport for women and girls. At all events, I think it is true to say that. For it was not until 1869 that they had anything that you might describe as championship. And the honor of promoting it here lay with the authorities of croquet, the only serious ball game at which both sexes compete on level terms. They were doing that with great gusto soon after 1860, when croquet was the most popular outdoor game in England. And a pretty sight it must have been. Judging by those delightful drawings by John Leech in contemporary copies of "Punch," which show damsels in crinolines and perky little hats making coy attempts to coax colored balls through hoops on the vicarage lawn. Before long, the dears could do this as dexterously as the most stately of their male tutors (with magnificent side-whiskers) and—as I have mentioned already—they have been able to do it ever since.

Ingenious Invention

In the fullness of time an ingenious invention with an even more ingenious name—Major Wingfield's "Sphairistike" (hereafter referred to as lawn tennis)—brought more strenuous activity into the peaceful tree-shaded gardens of England, and in 1884 the ladies arrived at their second championship—on the courts at Wimbledon. Nine years after that, the English golf championship came into being, followed in 1900 by a corresponding competition for badminton, in 1901 by one for swimming and in 1907 by one for fencing with foils. By 1910 they were flying airplanes.

Now, all this while, women's progress was severely handicapped by the fact that they were not supposed, conventionally, to possess legs. Though the advent of the bicycle in the "gay nineties" did something to shake that theory. Well, the War years, 1914-1918, shattered it completely. When women discarded uniforms they did not revert to fashions which they had formerly deemed attractive. Instead, they attired themselves so that they could take big, free strides. And that, in sport, is precisely what they have been doing ever since.

Fine Record

Here is what they have done, athletically, in the past 20 years. They have taken enthusiastically to track and field events—the winner of the women's 100 meters championship at the 1936 Olympic Games, Helen Stephens, U. S. A., covered the distance half a second faster than did the winner of the first Olympic championship for men at Athens in 1896—they have become very earnest about rowing; they indulge seriously in cross-country running, water-polo, ice hockey, pony polo, squash racquets, cycle racing and billiards. All these things were formerly the preserve of the mere male. They have greatly advanced the general feminine standards in their pre-War pastimes (lawn tennis, croquet, golf, riding and jumping on horseback, badminton, archery, field hockey, swimming, fencing, table tennis, lacrosse and cricket). They have proved themselves capable of meeting (and beating) men at mechanically-aided sports — rifle-shooting, aviation, motoring, motorcycling and motorboating. They have, moreover, made the most courageous attempts to master such totally unsuitable pastimes as boxing, wrestling, footballing and steeplechasing.

If all this were not so much a matter of course these days, it would be regarded as the remarkable social development that it really is. In many of the fresh sporting activities they undertook, the ladies have had to brave much criticism. Not to put too fine a point on it, they have been smiled at. But they should smile. And they did. And they do.

Patty Berg Sets New Golf Record

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 21 (AP)—The Mid-South women's 54-hole medal play golf tournament seemed today to have turned into a duel between Patty Berg, the national champion, and Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, of Chapel Hill, N. C., champion in 1937.

Miss Berg, cracking long drives through chilly winds, registered 37-38—75—eight under women's par and a record for the Southern Pines Country Club course—in the first 18 holes of the competition yesterday.

Mrs. Page was but two strokes behind, with 41-36—77. The North Carolina star lost in the national finals to Miss Berg last year.

These two players were well ahead of the rest of the field of two-score competitors. Finishing the first round in third place was Alliene Hoover of Thomasville, N. C., who had 81. Mrs. Thomas Rudel of New York was fourth with 84.

Chicago to Meet Long Island For Basketball Title

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Two of the nation's top court teams, Loyola of Chicago and Long Island University, will meet Wednesday night in the final of the invitation tournament sponsored by the Metropolitan Basketball Writers Association in Madison Square Garden.

These two, Paladins of the West and the East, won through the semi-final round and furthered their unblemished records last night in one of the hardest-fought doubleheaders of Madison Square Garden history. Loyola downed St. John's of Brooklyn, 51 to 46, in an overtime period, and L. I. U. whipped Bradley Tech of Peoria, Ill., 36-32.

In a special consolation game, New Mexico Aggies defeated Roanoke, 55 to 52. Each had been beaten in the first round.

A crowd of 18,206, third largest in the history of Garden basketball, saw the games.

Long Island U., which now has won 23 straight, played just hard enough to beat Bradley. In the end it was the horde of Blackbird substitutions, fresh and capable, that turned the tide. Bradley, out of it in the first half, came on hard in the second, but the stronger L. I. U. reserves turned them back.

Mike Novak, Loyola's six-foot nine-inch center, and Wibskautz, a will-o'-the-wisp forward, paced the Chicago quintet's attack, Novak with 20 points. They had to play plenty too, for, after being generally outclassed in the first half, St. John's came back fast in the second and played the Chicagoans off their feet. They tied the score at 45-45 after a series of long set shots by Ralph Dolgoff and John Garfinkel had pierced the Loyola defense.

They didn't have enough to win, however. A field goal by Novak plus a steady rain of successful foul shots pushed Loyola well ahead in the overtime.

Princeton's Record

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—The best record for Princeton University sports teams in four years has been jotted down in the record books by the 1938-39 winter season squads.

The three sports divisions—varsity, junior varsity and freshmen—turned in a cumulative winning average of .614 in intercollegiate competition by finishing on top in 106 contests and tying three, while losing 66.

Despite the more than satisfactory showing against all competition, the picture was not so bright for the Tigers in "Big Three" competition. Princeton could gain only a .318 rating against Yale, and .455 with Harvard.

Haskell Bows Out

LAWRENCE, Kan. (AP)—Haskell Indian Institute, once one of the mighty teams in football, has bowed completely out of the big time, according to the official announcement that hereafter the school would meet only prep teams on the gridiron.

In its years as one of the country's big Indian colleges, Haskell met the big schools on equal terms. With such stars as Rabbit Weller and the Levi Brothers in its line-ups, Haskell took on Notre Dame, teams of the Big Six, the Big Ten and many eastern schools.

Lyn Lary Signs

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 21 (AP)—Lyn Lary, the Cleveland Indians' holdout shortstop, signed his contract yesterday. Manager Oscar Vitt made it clear, however, that Lary would have to win back his old position from Jimmy Webb, who has been occupying the position in acceptable style.

Von Cramm Wins Match

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, returning to competitive tennis following confinement in a German prison, beat A. Najar 6—0, 6—1 in a tournament between an International and Egyptian teams, March 17.

A. A. U. Women's Basketball

(National Tournament at Wichita)

Wichita Steffens 27, Kansas City, Mo., Brownies 12.

N. C. A. A. Basketball

(Play-off at San Francisco)

U. of Oklahoma 50, Utah Aggies 39.

Illinois Looks for Better Baseball Team This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Quantity, with its promise of a percentage of quality, in baseball prospects at the University of Illinois points toward a team improved over last year but lacking in experience to figure strongly in the Big Ten Conference race.

Coach Walter Roettger, starting his fourth season, has eight lettermen and five reserves from the team which finished sixth last year with four wins and four defeats. Three other games were cancelled by rain. Some veterans face strong competition from promising sophomores.

Lettermen are Capt. Tom McConnell, University City, Mo., catcher; Frank Conley, Belvidere, first base; Ernie Cavallo, Chicago, second base; Lennie Kallis, Chicago, third base; Tony Mazeika, Chicago, center field; Charles Farrington, Streator, left field, and John Pacotti, Kincaid, and Meyers Shuckman, Cicero, pitchers.

Replacements Needed

Shuckman, letterman in 1937, who did not play last year, should be a valuable addition to the pitching staff if an arm trouble is cleared up.

Replacements must be found for right field and shortstop, especially, though Coach Roettger may make other changes to increase batting strength. Only one letterman, Kallis, batted over .300 in Big Ten games last season. Others in order were Mazeika, Farrington, Cavallo, Pacotti, McConnell and Conley.

Other Squad Men

Bill Hapac, Cicero, recently elected basketball captain, is renewing a bid for an outfield berth which he was forced to give up last year when he was injured in a preliminary game.

Other squadmen are George Richter, Springfield, catcher, and Howard Stuebner, Chicago, and Harry Ruyter, Oak Park, pitchers.

Roger Zeller, Chester; Joe Alexander, Danville, and Alan Grant, Chicago, are sophomores who may bolster the pitching staff. Lee Pfund, Elmhurst, doubles as a pitcher and outfielder. Catchers are Howard Cronk, Anderson, Ind., and Bob Hampton, Galva.

John Drish, Cicero, basketball letterman, and Chester Ziemba, Chicago, are candidates for infield berths, possibly first base. Ziemba, especially, is regarded as a strong hitting prospect.

Sophomore Infielders

Other sophomore infielders are Nathan Epstein, Memphis, Tenn.; Tenn.; Howard Ervin, Hartford City, Ind.; Edward Evers, Collinsville, and Charles Weeks, Pleasantville, N. J.

Sophomore outfielders are Russell Drechsler, Chicago; Charles Miller, West Chicago; and Stanley Sulczyki, Bridgeport.

To equalize schedule-making, conferenece coaches this year adopted a plan whereby each team meets every other team within a five-year span. Six teams are scheduled for two games each year, with one being dropped and another added for the following year.

Illinois will play a brace of games at home with Iowa, Ohio State, and Purdue, and travel to Indiana, Michigan, and Northwestern for two games each.

Ryder Cup Match

SARASOTA, Fla., (AP)—The Professional Golfers' Association, through its President, George Jacobus, announced the Ponte Vedra Golf Club at Jacksonville, Fla., had been selected as the site of this year's Ryder Cup match.

The dates for the British-United States competition have not been set but will be sometime in November, Jacobus pointed out the topography of the Ponte Vedra seaside course is similar to English courses and should be favorable to the British team.

The United States team, captained by Walter Hagen, will defend the cup, as the result of beating the British in 1937 at Southport for the first win of either team on foreign soil. Hagen also was captain of the 1937 team.

Coaches Elect

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP)—The American Wrestling Coaches Association has elected Prof. Charles W. Mayser, Franklin and Marshall College Director of Athletics and Wrestling Coach, President to succeed B. R. Patterson, Kansas State coach.

The coaches, meeting during the 12th annual National Collegiate Athletic Association mat tournament here, also named James Reed, Princeton coach, Vice-President, and re-elected W. Austin Bishop, University of Pennsylvania coach, Secretary-Treasurer. The University of Illinois was recommended as the site for next year's tournament.

The coaches recommended to the N. C. A. A. Wrestling Rules Committee that a definite point scoring system for all N. C. A. A. wrestling matches be adopted for 1940. The coaches did not specify any scoring system, leaving the rules committee free to make the decision.

Uphill Climb for De Correvont

CHICAGO, March 21 (AP)—Bill De Correvont has started "the big push"—and it looks like an uphill climb for him all the way.

Less than a year and a half ago, De Correvont was the nation's most widely publicized prep school player. As a halfback at Austin High School in Chicago, he scored 35 touchdowns in 10 games. He looked like a "natural" to go places in the collegiate game.

Spring football practice is in full swing at Northwestern University and Bill is having his first opportunity to fulfill those glowing predictions made for him. But instead of being the sensational youngster he was in 1937 he is just another member of one of the greatest squads in Northwestern history.

Wants to Make Good

De Correvont sincerely wants to make good. If the opinions of two Northwestern coaches are considered, he apparently has a better than 50-50 chance of earning a place on Northwestern's varsity next fall.

"De Correvont will be a fine runner, I'm sure," said Maury Kent, freshman coach. "He is built compactly enough to make a great ball carrier. He did most of his running around the ends in high school, but he'll learn to drive straight next fall."

Head Coach Lynn Waldorf, who watched De Correvont only once or twice last year, had this to say: "He has a lot to learn, but he's eager for knowledge and is a fine prospect. He's a swell kid and we are glad to have him. How good a football player he will be, I don't know, but he'll get every chance to make good."

Plenty on Hand

To make good, Bill will have to fight his way to the top. In addition to 40 candidates coming up from the freshman squad, 78 men are listed as returning from the 1938 roster. Of the nine letterwinners who will not be back, only four could be rated as first stringers, leaving an amazing array of talent.

De Correvont will go after a left halfback job—and has there veterans to battle: Jack Ryan, Ollie Hahnenstein, Paul Soper and Irv Madsen, all fast, hard driving ball toters. Waldorf always has liked experienced backs, so De Correvont will have to show plenty to win a regular berth.

All Bill has to say about it is "I'll be in there battling."

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 20

At Los Angeles: Chicago (N) 9, Los Angeles (PC) 4.

At San Bernardino, Calif.: Chicago (A) 11, Pittsburgh (N) 4.

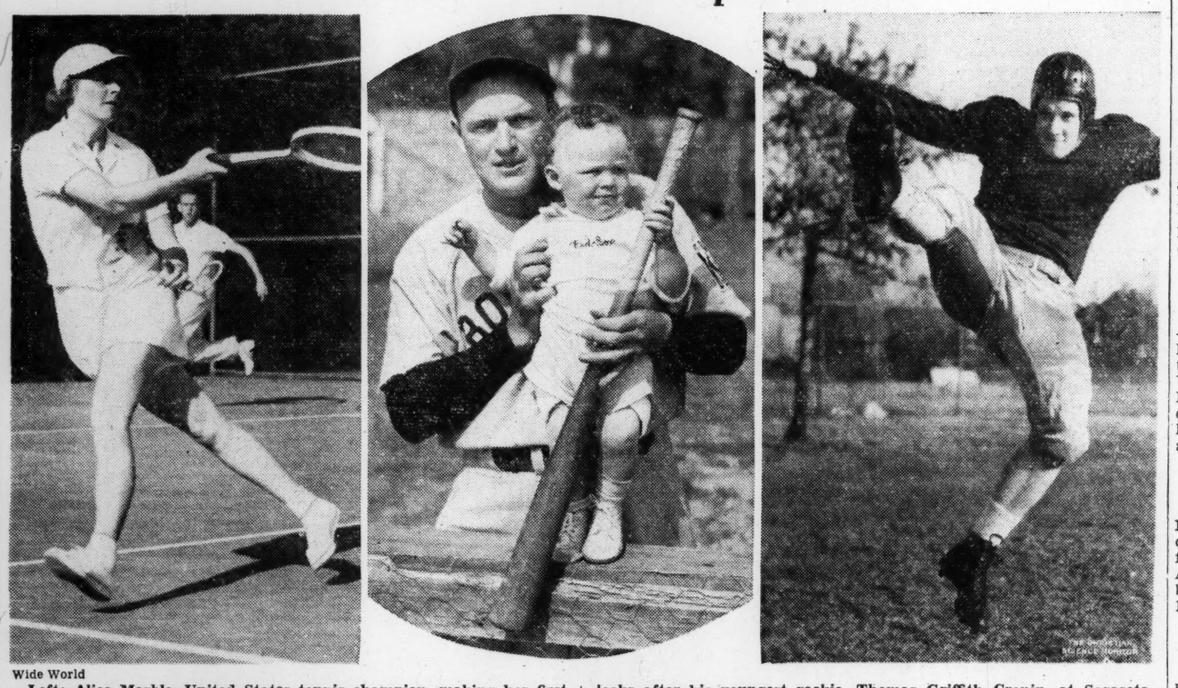
At St. Petersburg: New York (A) 6, Boston (N) 5 (10 innings).

At Clearwater, Fla.: St. Louis (N) 7, Brooklyn (N) 5.

At Sarasota: Boston (A) 10, Louisville (AA) 7.

At Lake Charles, La.: Philadelphia (A) 8, Fort Worth (T) 2.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World

Left: Alice Marble, United States tennis champion, making her first public appearance on the courts since her return from New York to Pasadena, Calif. She is playing in a series of exhibitions by way of preparing for another assault upon the Wimbledon championship this coming summer. Center: Manager Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox looks after his youngest rookie, Thomas Griffith Cronin, at Sarasota, Fla. Right: Bill De Correvont, high-scoring ace in high school football, is shown here as he took part in spring football practice at Northwestern University where he is a freshman. He is expected to be one of the mainstays of Coach Lynn Waldorf's team next fall.

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Boston Amusements—'Die Walküre,' Symphony Concert, Radio

Wagner at the Peak Of Metropolitan Style

"I think," said Edward Johnson, talking last night at the Boston Opera House, "that we do better giving a short, concentrated season in which everybody is interested than we should in giving a long, scattered one in which the zeal of the public might have its ups and downs. The way we bring the Metropolitan singers here from New York for full houses and high enthusiasm all around, we are sure not only of financial success but also of good performances. Tonight in a Wagnerian bill we are at the very top of our power; the artists are our best, and the audience is one to appreciate their efforts."

* * *

Indeed, "Walküre," with Mmes. Rethberg, Flagstad, and Thorborg, and Messrs. Melchior, Schorr, and List, did represent the Metropolitan Opera at its summit; a presentation of the highest order, led by a masterful man of music, Erich Leinsdorf. The principals, as has always been the case, were the pick of European stars, though the management, by turn of events for years devoutly wished, was New World style.

"One would say," as Mr. Johnson when a tenor impersonating the hero in Debussy's "Pelléas and Mélisande," has many times recited, "that your voice has passed over the sea in the springtime."

As for the interpretation last night, it may first of all be said that the hardest corner was triumphantly turned when Mme. Flagstad as Brünnhilde got her helmet on straight, after throwing it off to discuss diplomatic affairs with Wotan in the second act. Whatever happened before or after that, all participants could handle situations, no matter what, and especially musical ones. Any listener and observer could realize how happy Mr. Melchior was when he reached the finale of the first act, having, with flawless tone, sung winter out of earth and sky; how content Mme. Rethberg was with her authentic intonation of the German language in every word of Sieglinde in response to Siegmund's protestations; how jubilant Mme. Flagstad was in the production of the held high notes of her battle cry; how confident Mme. Thorborg in the episode that makes the stage a scene for contralto with baritone obbligato; and how proud Mr. Schorr was when he reached the Farewell to Brünnhilde, realizing that he had kept up to the mark of Wotan as set where in the world you will.

* * *

Regarding Mr. List and his low voice, do not basses sing in his big manner at the Metropolitan Opera House chiefly? It is hardly demanded at the smaller theater of the town of this week's visit, though it must go wonderfully in some of the great auditoriums of the March tour. It may be counted as a remnant of the old days when orchestras were loud, before conductors and répétiteurs had the schooling they possess now, and when everything in the Wagnerian accompaniment from warble of flute to thump of kettledrum was uncontrolled. It is a nostalgic echo binding past and present together.

W. P. T.

'Die Walküre'

Boston Opera House—Monday evening, March 20, Richard Wagner's "Die Walküre." The cast:

Siegmund	Lauritz Melchior
Hunding	Emanuel List
Wotan	Friedrich Schorr
Sieglinde	Elisabeth Rethberg
Brünnhilde	Kirsten Flagstad
Fricka	Karstin Thorborg
Helmwige	Dorothee Manski
Gerhilde	Thelma Votipka
Ortlinde	Irene Jessner
Rossweisse	Lucielle Browning
Grimgerde	Irra Petina
Waltraute	Doris Doe
Siegrune	Helen Olheim
Schwertleite	Anna Kaskas

Conductor, Erich Leinsdorf

Fanny Brice
With Hanley Stafford as Baby Snooks and her "Daddy" in Thursday evening program

Kathleen Wilson
"Claudia" in "One Man's Family," Wednesday evening feature.

Eunice Howard
"Secretary" of "'Doc' Rockwell's Brain Trust," Tuesday evenings.

'Helvetia' for First Hearing

Continuing as guest conductor, Ernest Bloch led the Boston Symphony Orchestra last night through a program of his own works, and as assisting artist, Jean Bedetti stepped from his desk as first cellist to play Mr. Bloch's Hebrew rhapsody, "Schelomo," for violoncello and orchestra. The instrumental numbers chosen by Mr. Bloch comprised "Macbeth," Two Symphonic Interludes, the Three Jewish Poems entitled "Dance," "Rite," and "Cortege," and a first performance in Boston of "Helvetia," which the composer has sub-titled "A Symphonic Fresco" on "The Land of Mountains and Its People." A program note gives the date of the work as 1929, although the first sketches for it were made almost 30 years before.

* * *

Since the "Macbeth" Symphonic Interludes and the Three Jewish Poems were placed upon the programs of the Friday-Saturday series of concerts the past week, and subsequently reviewed in this column, it seems unnecessary to make extended comment at this time upon them as compositions. In performance, it seemed to this writer that Mr. Bloch achieved more telling effects last night than at the previous Friday concert. The "Macbeth" in particular, gained new power and stirred a further desire to hear the lyric drama in its entirety. There is powerful emotion also, in the "Cortege" or Funeral Procession, but for clear delineation in tone, the picture presented by the "Dance" was the most satisfying last night.

The rhapsody for cello is not new to Bostonians. Mr. Piatigorsky played it with this orchestra as recently as Jan. 27 and Mr. Bedetti has performed it several times with his colleagues. The fact that the composer himself conducted the work set it apart on this occasion, and as Mr. Bloch is a conductor possessing considerable technique with the baton, the performance was doubtless as authentic as we are likely to hear. It was strongly rhythmic, powerfully climaxed, and upon occasion, it offered a deep emotional pull. Mr. Bedetti was in top form and the orchestral background was well considered.

* * *

It may be well to allow Mr. Bloch to speak in part for hmiself regarding the new work which was heard here for the first time last night. Having waited more than 25 years to amalgamate the material for "Helvetia," he says: " . . . I at last decided to realize my long-delayed plan. The difficulty was to establish a unity among the diverse motives . . . (the actual work contains more than 30 motives) . . . At last I adopted a plan which allowed me to give form to my idea; a large fresco, or rather, five frescos, each representing a portion of the general theme . . . I dreamed of the old Switzerland . . . a small people in the process of formation, fighting for their liberties . . . composed of different races willingly united. as in America."

With this idea in the thoughts of the listener, it becomes apparent that Mr. Bloch's sincerity and straight thinking are at once reflected in his music. It is not so epic, perhaps, as "America," and before the work is ended, one inclines to the belief that Mr. Bloch may have had difficulty in bringing his tale to an end, but none may deny that he has drawn a compelling portrait of his compatriots. It is possible that he will revise the work. A judicious amount of pruning would considerably strengthen his points. But the fact remains that he has composed an interesting work.

Mr. Bloch's presence on the conductor's stand has served to emphasize his several talents. His forthright musical speech, his freedom from affectation has commended him to the discerning listener. His reception at previous concerts has been cordial; at the concert last night that cordiality was repeated, and both he and Mr. Bedetti shared the enthusiastic applause of an audience obviously well pleased.

G. M. S.

Films to Open On Wednesday

Two of the movie houses will change their bills this week on Wednesday. At the Keith Memorial, "Love Affair," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer, and "Twelve Crowded Hours," with Lucille Ball and Richard Dix, will open tomorrow after preview showings tonight.

At the Fine Arts, the French film, "Pearls of the Crown," with Sacha Guitry as the star, will begin an engagement Wednesday.

Sign of the Times

William Haddon, State Director of the Federal Music Project today issued the following order to all units throughout the State: "Effective immediately, all concerts played by your unit will close with the 'Star Spangled Banner.'"

Paintings at New Gallery

By Dorothy Adlow

Sculptures and paintings are currently shown at The New Gallery of Interior Design, 306 Berkeley Street.

Mrs. Bowman, director of the gallery, has been especially hospitable to artists of this community who pursue independent ways. She has been particularly courageous in exhibiting their works in a domestic context so that the pictures and sculptures may seem to be integrated in a harmonious scheme of interior decoration. Considering the detachment with which modern pictures are generally treated, Mrs Bowman's undertaking is a commendable service to the artist and the consumer.

The pictures on display now, however, represent fancies which would be difficult to absorb in a comfortable, orderly environment, for some of them express strange and dissociate moods, and lean toward the grotesque and distorted. In the varied tendencies of modern French painting each temperament seems to be able to find a style properly accommodated to its quality. And those like the two painters at The New Gallery, who choose emphatic ways of saying things, have bright colors and lurid tones at their service; they are privileged to take liberties with accepted logic, to thrust their images into angular directions, collapse or attenuate them. We know all the extremes, for the bolder spirits have had their say and gone to all possible excesses in the name of emancipated image-making.

No longer are we shocked or surprised. If we experience any disturbance, it is concern with the art of picture-making, for the greater the extravagance, the more likely the painter has been serving some literary, or dramatic, or purely symbolical service.

We refer to the pictures of Isobel Masmotte and Adelaide Fogg. The latter painter works in the range of prismatic colors and retains the decorative effect which results when a logical arrangement of this kind is adhered to. The color is a vehicle of feeling, not of optical likeness, and in so far aims directly to convey an emotional effect. Miss Masmotte goes further in the direction of the unreal, resorting to an eerie color scheme reminiscent of the unearthly tints of El Greco. She aims more than her fellow exhibitor to dematerialize her subjects, to deprive them of physical character. She stands on the threshold of the surrealistic, the dream world with its weird, or chaotic, associations.

Both exhibitors are interested in subjects which are acceptable only to people with some understanding of fancy, and some interest in its peculiar and sometimes disagreeable manifestations.

Looked at from an artistic viewpoint, Miss Masmotte and Miss Fogg use color and line with intelligence and conviction. Both disturb and interest the spectator. That they are shown in a decorator's gallery is in a sense another paradox of pictorial art today, for somehow most of the pictures have a rather academic interest, and they seem least at home amid luxuriant upholsteries and elegant porcelains; the shop represents the modern world of Vanity Fair and Café Society, while the pictures pertain to outer maladjustments and inner conflicts.

* * *

Greco-Buddhist Art

There is a very interesting exhibition at the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard consisting of sculptures of the Gandhara School of the northwest boundary of India. The subjects derive from the Buddhist legend, but the style combines characteristics of the Indian with the Greek. The latter had come over the trade roads to Afghanistan. The Hellenic traits of style can be discerned easily, although they seem somewhat odd in the new context and with Oriental stylization. It is interesting to observe that in earlier centuries the Asiatic style was introduced in Greece where it combined so happily with the Doric manner and contributed a share to the great classical style.

Conductor

© Bachrach

Wheeler Becket
Director of the series of Youth Concerts at Symphony Hall.

Spring Meeting to Open Newport Summer Season

The Actor-Managers announce that their fifth summer season at the Newport Casino Theater will open on July 25 with Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale co-starring in the English comedy, "Spring Meeting." Miss Cooper has already been seen in the leading feminine role in this play on Broadway this season. Mr. Merivale will have the part played in New York by A. E. Mathews. Mr. Merivale and Miss Cooper (Mrs. Merivale) were co-producers of the play in New York.

New Film for Garfield

Warners have acquired a new starring vehicle for John Garfield called "For Benefit of Mankind," an original story of "legal" racketeering by Malvin Wald. The picture has been placed on the schedule for spring production. Mr. Garfield recently finished his part in "Juarez" with Paul Muni and Bette Davis, and he probably will make one other picture before "For Benefit of Mankind" is ready for filming.

Hampton Institute Dancers

The Hampton Institute Creative Dance Group gave a recital in Jordan Hall last night. A large audience manifested keen pleasure in their work.

The first half of the program was devoted to African dances, Haitian dances, and a group called "Characteristic Dance Rhythms," which revived dances popular with the Negroes of a generation or two ago. The choregraphy of all these dances was by Charles H. Williams.

There were five of the African dances, all descriptive of pagan rites, such as a Salutation to the King, a nuptial dance, a war dance, and a pagan prayer. These dances, with the aid of music from piano, drums, and voices, expressed vividly the several moods indicated. They were done with freedom and grace, and were at moments genuinely impressive.

The Haitian dances, with music by Gerald Clark, were new to Boston. The first of them, Congo Bara, is a dance of the Haitian peasants, according to the program notes, of African origin, and done to the beat of tom-toms, tambourine and voices. It is a solo dance, resembling a two-step, attractive in style, and entirely unprimitive. The other dance, Shango, danced by a group of men and women under the guidance of a priest, is interpretive of the Voodoo rites of Haiti. Roused by the priest, the worshipers dance until they fall exhausted. The design is excellent.

The group of old dances included an eccentric "Interval at the Festival," amusingly done by two girls; the Juba, danced by four young men, and the Cake Walk, danced by four men and four girls. These latter two were well executed, but they were formal and conventional in style, and lacking in the vigor and abandon that belong to dances of this type. Instead of being exciting, they were refined to tameness.

The second half of the program was devoted to dances descriptive of Negro history in Africa and America, to Labor Rhythms, and to Negro Spirituals, sung and danced. The choregraphy of these dances was by Mrs. Charlotte Moton Kennedy. "Episodes," describing primitive African life, work on the plantations of the South, and Emancipation, were beautifully worked out as compositions. It was surprising, though, to discover the technique of certain modern dancers in use in Africa and in the pre-war South.

"Middle Passage" was a dance account of the suffering of the slaves during their transportation to America. "Dis Ole Hammer," suggesting a gang at work drilling and blasting, had an amusing conclusion when the men, leaving their hammers to "de captain," went off to their wives and children.

The Armstrong Male Quartet sang with a schooled restraint that did not seem to belong to the musical material.

Program of Old Music Planned at Art Museum

Miss Martha Whittemore, viola da gambist, and Miss Blanche Winogron, playing the virginals, will give a program of old music at the Museum of Fine Arts on Sunday, April 2, at 2:30 p. m., assisted by David Kimball, flutist.

The viola da gamba is the predecessor of the violoncello. It was first made in the fifteenth century and passed from general use in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It is a little smaller than the violoncello and has six strings which are tuned in fourths with a third between the two middle strings. It was very popular in Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, especially in England, where it retained its popularity longer than elsewhere. Miss Whittemore's instrument was made in England by Richard Meares in 1640.

Einstein to Speak on Air; Fields in Guest Appearance

Behind the Microphone

George Jessel, Dick Powell, and W. C. Fields, who haven't been heard on the air for quite a spell, and Dr. Albert Einstein will contribute to dial entertainment tonight. The first two will be regular figures: Mr. Fields will take part in a single program. Mr. Fields isn't hard to get on the air but his chief difficulty is to find material for a weekly stint.

Comedy-Variety

Dick Powell, taking over period just vacated by Al Jolson, invites W. C. Fields as his first guest; Parkyakakas, Greek dialectician, Martha Raye, and Lud Gluskin's Orchestra remain, CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

George Jessel takes over master of ceremonies assignment on "For Men Only," inviting Dr. Henry Calvin, animal lassoer; Margaret Fishback, poet; Rube Goldberg, cartoonist; and Noah Beery, actor, as his guests, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

"Doc. Rockwell's Brain Trust" gives the lowdown on "How to Avoid Good Music"; chorus and symphonic-swing orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Zasu Pitts of the screen is close to becoming a regular with "Fibber McGee" and company as she is a guest again with them, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

William Powell of the screen guests with Bob Hope and company—Patsy Kelly, Jerry Colonna, chorus and orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Talks, Forums, Interviews

Foreign Legion information by Col. Robert Gerard, formerly a commander; Norman Dine on his "sleep shop," and Michael MacDougall, "card detective," interviewed by Fred Sullivan on "Inside Story," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Harvey P. Hood 2d, President of H. P. Hood & Sons; John L. Carten, of Federal Dairymen's Association; Eugene L. Belisle of Associated Consumers, debate "What Price New England Milk?" in New England Town Meeting. WAAB, 8:30.

Arthur William Brown, artist, tells Cal Tinney his hidden ambition in "If I Had the Chance," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Dr. Albert Einstein on "Humanity of Trial," in behalf of United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, CBS-WEEI, 10:45.

Serious Music

Benno Rabinoff, violinist, is soloist in the rarely-heard Sibelius Concerto in D Minor, Op. 47, with Alfred Wallenstein and the WOR Symphony, Mutual-WAAB, 9:30.

* * *

Wednesday

Be on the watch today for programs originating from England on the state visit of President Albert Lebrun of France to England: scheduled are an address by President Lebrun from a luncheon in his honor at the Guildhall, NBC-Red network, 9:15 a. m.; a command performance of Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Princess" at Covent Garden, NBC-Blue 4:40 p. m.; performance of the ballet at Sadler's Wells, NBC-Blue, 6:05 p. m.; description by Edward R. Murrow, CBS, 6:30 p. m.; reradiocast of Guildhall speech, Mutual, 10 p. m.

Comedy-Variety

Fred Allen interviews Joe Cooper, college-educated Pullman porter on the Twentieth Century Limited; portrays "One Long Pan," Chinese detective, in "Town Hall Tonight," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Ray Milland and Loreen Tuttle play "Everything Happens to Me"; Frances Langford sings Gus Kahn's new lyrics to Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," in Star Theater, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Serious Music

Fabien Sevitzky programs three contemporary works — Borowski's "Trois Peintures," Aterberg's "Midsummer Dances," and McCollin's "Adagio"; also Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture and Liszt's "Les Preludes," in Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra concert, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Popular Music

"Ray Paige, 99 Men and Girl" period will eschew studio applause to test listener attitude, CBS-WEEI, 10.

* * *

Thursday

America's Town Meeting follows up the reaction to the Nazi Bund meeting in New York with a pertinent subject, and Grace Moore makes her only sponsored radio appearance of the season as features of today's dial entertainment.

Forum

J. Parnell Thomas, Vice-Chairman of the Dies Committee; Jerome Frank of the Securities and Exchange Commission; Prof. Harold J. Lasswell, political science expert, discuss "Should We Limit the Rights of Alien Groups with Alien Ties?" in America's Town Meeting of the Air, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Variety

Kate Smith presents Betty Garde, now of the stage but long-time radio player, in original drama; other regular features, in variety hour, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Wallace Beery in scenes from forthcoming picture; return engagement of Miliza Korjus, soprano; regulars Robert Young, Fanny Brice, Frank Morgan, Meredith Willson, in "Good News" hour, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Grace Moore, soprano, in only sponsored appearance of current season, sings "Depuis le jour" from Charpentier's "Louise," Noel Coward's "I'll See You Again," and Cole Porter's "Begin the Beguine," in "Tune-Up Time"; also Walter O'Keefe; Kay Thompson's Rhythm Singers and André Kostelanetz's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 10.

Serious Music

Beethoven's Sonata in C Minor, Op. 30, No. 2, by Eugene Dubois, violinist, and Alexander Semmler, pianist, in weekly sonata recital period, CBS-WEEI, 3:30.

Brahms' Symphony No. 4, in E minor, programmed by Paul White for whole period of Eastman School Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

We thought that:

Dorothy Parker failed to scintillate last Tuesday when she guested in "Information Please." . . . Ray Paige really began to show the possibilities of his large orchestra and Hildegarde's solo was more her type, the intimate chanteuse style, last Wednesday. . . . Robert Montgomery did excellent work in the Irish drama, "Fate Is Not Always A Lady" in last Thursday's "Good News." . . . Orson Welles neatly scotched the charge that his Friday night dramas are too much Welles when he gave the narrating role in "Beau Geste" on last Friday's program to Lawrence Olivier, the English actor.

A. D. H.

News of the Stage

Miss Draper's Programs

Programs for Ruth Draper's engagement at the Plymouth, beginning Monday, will be as follows:

Monday evening: "Opening a Bazaar," "In County Kerry," "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," and "In a Church in Italy."

Tuesday evening: "At a Children's Party in Philadelphia," "The German Governess," "In a Railway Station on the Western Plains," "Three Imaginary Folk Songs," "Love in the Balkans," and "A Scottish Immigrant at Ellis Island."

Wednesday evening: "The Italian Lesson," "Three Generations in a Court of Domestic Relations," "Doctors," "An English Lady Showing Her Garden," "On a Porch in a Maine Coast Village," and "Vive La France!"

Thursday afternoon: "At a Children's Party in Philadelphia," "A Dalmatian Peasant in the Hall of a New York Hospital," "A French Dressmaker," "Doctors," and "In a Church in Italy."

Thursday evening: "At an English House Party," "A Class in Greek Poise," "Three Breakfasts," "Three Generations in a Court of Domestic Relations," and "In a Railway Station on the Western Plains."

Friday evening: "Opening a Bazaar," "In County Kerry," "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," and "In a Church in Italy."

Saturday afternoon: "On a Corner of Grand Street," "At an English House Party," "Doctors," "Southern Girl at a Dance," "On a Porch in a Maine Coast Village," and "Vive La France!"

Saturday evening: "At a Children's Party in Philadelphia," "At a Telephone Switchboard," "Three Breakfasts," "A Class in Greek Poise," "At an Art Exhibition," and "The Actress."

* * *

'Revolving Repertory'

O. E. Wee and Frank McCoy plan to open a "revolving repertory" system of plays at the Plymouth on April 10 but they are not yet ready to announce the first play.

Their proposal in general is to operate a circuit in half a dozen cities of which Boston would be one, booking their own productions of Broadway successes for engagements of two weeks in each town. Each cast would be headed by a star name. Among those mentioned for such roles are Elissa Landi and Douglass Montgomery. Prices would be on a "popular" scale, with prices descending from a dollar top.

* * *

'The Women' Again?

Another "popular price" possibility is a proposal to bring back "The Women" for an engagement at the Boston Opera House. April 17 is the date mentioned, but nothing definite has been decided.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. TIMES.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30 Evs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.20

LAST 2 WEEKS!
MAURICE EVANS *presents*
HENRY IV (Part 1)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS • Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
I'LL SAY SHE IS!
with SOPHIE TUCKER
TAMARA MARY MARTIN
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent." Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

Beatrice Lillie is the best of the lady clowns."—Anderson, Jour.-Amer.
JOHN C. WILSON presents
SET TO MUSIC BEATRICE LILLIE in A REVUE
by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. West of B'way
EVGS. 8:40, MATS. THURS. and SAT. 2:40

ETHEL MERMAN AND JIMMY DURANTE
in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
Tamara TOUMANOVA with Richard CARLSON
MAJESTIC Thea., West 44 St. CI. 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

A Must! "Shines like a good deed in a naughty world." —Atkinson, Times
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Ave. — COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40—55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., Extra Matinee Easter Monday, April 10.

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

BOSTON

IRANS-LUX
WASHINGTON ST. AT BOYLSTON
The Adventures of CHICO
UNANIMOUSLY ACCLAIMED!
THE PERFECT PROGRAMME

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Held Over — 2nd Week
Leslie HOWARD in Bernard SHAW'S 'PYGMALION' with Wendy Hiller
Also: "LET US LIVE"
Maureen O'SULLIVAN • Henry FONDA

PLYMOUTH—BEGINNING MARCH 27 1 WEEK ONLY
THE INCOMPARABLE
RUTH DRAPER
In Her World Famous Original CHARACTER SKETCHES
Different program each performance
Seats Now. Eves. .55-2.75. Thurs. Mat. .55-1.65. Sat. Mat. .55-2.20 (inc. tax).

SHUBERT EVES. 8:30 Last 7 Times
JOHN GOLDEN Presents
SAMSON RAPHAELSON'S NEW COMEDY
LAWRENCE *in* SKYLARK
Evgs. 55c, $2.75. Wed., Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
George Brent — Olivia deHavilland
"WINGS OF THE NAVY"
Franciska Gaal — Franchot Tone
"THE GIRL DOWNSTAIRS"
Wed. — "Sweethearts" and "While New York Sleeps"

PHILADELPHIA

D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
OF LONDON in GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Repertory Mailed Upon Request
FORREST THEATRE, Walnut St., PHILA
Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:15

NEW YORK CITY

"The LITTLE PRINCESS"
Shirley TEMPLE • ANITA LOUISE RICHARD GREENE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY GEORGE COULOURIS BARRY FITZGERALD
SHUBERT THEA., W. 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40, 55c-$2.20

EUROPE
SAYS, "COME AND SEE ME"

See stone walls topped with flower-spangled turf by an Irish road; hear footfalls resound in the covered bridges of Lucerne; stand in Moscow's Red Square by the lichen-covered wall of the Kremlin; eat *poires princesse* in a Parisian restaurant; wave in response to peasants standing beside a Swedish railway. Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will help you plan a European trip.

Commerce and Finance

Investment Trusts Not Likely to Relish Final SEC Report

Business and Industry

American Cotton Policy Criticized By British Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Changes in America's cotton policy are urged in a resolution which the Cotton Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations here has forwarded to Mr. H. A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture.

The resolution reads: "That this federation views with considerable alarm the present restricted market for American cotton, due to the existing cotton policy of the United States Government, the net result of which has been the accumulation of large stocks of cotton in the United States.

"This policy is making it increasingly difficult for European spinners to obtain adequate satisfactory supplies, not only of spot cotton, but also cotton suitable for forward delivery. Owing to the restricted amount of American cotton offered on the open market, both the basis and the price of the near months have been excessively and artificially forced up.

"The lack of cotton of suitable character for export purposes will inevitably lead to a further serious reduction in the volume of United States cotton exports. The unreasonable discount in the forward months is tantamount to an admission that no business exists for forward months, and vast numbers of spinners of American cotton are not only complaining bitterly of this disparity, but in order to meet their cotton requirements are being compelled to buy increasing quantities of exotic growths in replacement of their usual supplies of American cotton.

"This federation requests the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States Government to give this matter of cotton policy his urgent attention, and respectfully suggests that the United States Government should release from its stocks, at weekly or monthly periods, certain fixed quantities so as not to affect unduly the market.

"This program of releases should be made known to the trade in advance and should cover such a period of time long enough to reduce the carry-over to normal proportions. In this way the present unwieldy stocks will be liquidated, thereby facilitating the return of business to normal trading conditions as regulated by the natural economic laws of supply and demand.

"It is believed that this policy would gradually eliminate the detrimental effects of the present high basis and of the heavy discounts against future months."

Bank Clearings Up 3.2 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities of the United States during the week ended March 15 maintained their lead over the comparable week a year earlier for the eleventh consecutive time, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Latest clearings of $5,657,693,000 were 3.2 per cent ahead of $5,480,233,000 last year and were $72,710,000 above the preceding week's total

New York turnover of $3,713,673,000 were 4.5 per cent ahead of $3,552,958,000 in the like 1938 week. Volume at outside centers amounted to $1,944,020,000, against $1,927,275,000, a rise of nine tenths of 1 per cent.

Advances and declines were about evenly divided in outside cities. Percentage gains over last year included Detroit 12.8, New Orleans 12.4, Cleveland 11.8, Philadelphia 7.3. Lower were Pittsburgh 13.2, Baltimore 8.6, St. Louis 7, San Francisco 9.3.

Chicago clearings of $282,200,000 were 3.2 per cent above $273,400,000 last year.

Insured Investment

CERTIFICATES

A Federally Chartered Association specializing in first mortgages on homes in the Nation's Capital and immediate vicinity (considered choice home lending area in U. S.) offers Investment Share Certificates in any multiple of $100. Current dividends 3½% per annum, payable semi-annually. Featuring: No Commissions; No Fluctuations in Value; Redeemable at Par; Tax Exemptions; Federally Insured against loss up to $5,000 for each Investor; Joint Accounts offer additional insurance. Write for full information.

3½%

First Federal Savings and Loan
ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON
610 Thirteenth Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

U. S. Still Leads As Steel Producer

By the Associated Press

New York

The United States retained its place as the world's leading steel producer in 1938 although the nation's share of world steel production dropped to the lowest point in 54 years, the American Iron & Steel Institute said.

Estimated production of 28,250,000 gross tons of steel ingots and castings in America last year was 27 per cent of the preliminary reported world total of 105,850,000 gross tons, the Institute added.

In 1937, however, America produced 38 per cent of the world output of 133,160,000 gross tons and in 1929 produced 48 per cent of a total of 118,370,000 tons.

Germany ranked second in 1938 and Russia third.

N. J. Railroads Say Their Taxes Highest in U. S.

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Associated Railroads of New Jersey, representing the 13 major railroads, said in newspaper advertisements that railroad taxes in New Jersey were higher than elsewhere in the country.

Railroad taxes in New Jersey, the advertisement said, averaged $9,000 a mile, nearly three times as much as in Rhode Island, in second place, and eight times the average for all states.

Since 1932, the carriers have withheld $34,834,312 in taxes which is now in litigation. They said they had paid $102,673,489 in that period to the State.

"Two of the larger railroad systems and several of the smaller companies are now in bankruptcy," they said. "If the payment of the full amount of contested taxes is required, several other large systems will be forced into receivership. Even then this money cannot be paid, because the railroads do not have it and cannot get it."

Railroad bankruptcies, the statement said, would mean reduced railroad service and a decline in real estate value; unemployment for railroad workers, reduced purchase of supplies from New Jersey merchants and manufacturers, and loss of future tax revenues.

Readjustment of taxes "to a point where the railroads can pay them" was advocated.

U. S. Revenue Rise Seen by Cutting Income Tax Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States predicted that the Federal Government would take in more revenue if it lowered its income tax rate.

Such a lowering of rates, the Chamber said in its periodical review of business, should be "combined with proper methods of applying them to reach real income."

Taking cognizance of discussions in Congressional and administration quarters concerning removal of tax deterrents to business expansion, the Chamber said:

Favors Revision

"Business will heartily support a realistic program of tax revision that is developed with first attention to recovery. Increase, not decrease, of revenue should flow from adoption of such a program."

Meanwhile, efforts to energize business gained momentum at the Capitol. A group of Congress members who had introduced separate bills directed at liberalizing credit for small and new business were reported to have agreed on consolidation of their proposals.

Chairman William O. Douglas of the Securities Commission, a member of the Monopoly Investigating Committee, recently told the Congress members that if they would unify their various proposals a full public hearing could be given the matter.

Senators M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, Claude Pepper (D) of Florida and James Mead (D) of New York and Representative Robert Allen (D) of Pennsylvania were reported to have agreed to the suggestion.

Action May Be Soon

Senator Logan said he believed the best program probably would involve Government insurance of loans to business and industry by existing banking facilities. He added that "the pressure is so great I expect there will be something done at this session."

The sponsors of the bills said there was a conflict among various Government agencies over need for the additional credit facilities.

Chief opposition, they said, was from the Federal Reserve Board and Chairman Jesse Jones of the RFC.

Mr. Jones has contended that the RFC now provides ample credit facilities for small business, either directly or in co-operation with banks.

Federal Reserve spokesmen argue that establishment of any separate system of regional credit banks for little business would duplicate and possibly conflict with the Reserve System.

Investment Trusts Awaiting Results of SEC Investigation

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Investment trust managements here are beginning to hold their breaths for the final installments of the SEC's investment trust report. The worst is yet to come, and within a few weeks the Commission is expected to issue the final and most painful, portions of its extensive survey.

The survey was originally ordered by Congress as a rider to the Utility Act of August, 1935. It was to be presented to Congress on Jan. 3, 1937. Extensive hearings were held in which every questionable kind of practice was dragged into the glare of publicity and 25,000 pages of testimony were taken.

Worst Is Yet to Come

When the hearing ended, however, the heat went off temporarily as the SEC investment trust department retired to its ivory tower to write the most comprehensive study ever made of the investment trust field. This study, now almost finished, has been coming out in "takes" since last June, and these periodically appearing sections weighing to date five pounds and mimeographed on both sides of cheap paper to conform to the parsimony of Congress, have become so popular in Wall Street as source material that the 2,500-and 5,000-copy editions have been almost entirely sold out. The Commission is hoping to be able to satisfy the trade by having the job printed properly as it deserves to be. Some people in Wall Street are said to be throwing away their files and source-material on the subject with the expectation of relying on the SEC's compendious and carefully documented reports.

Politically speaking, however, the worst is yet to come, for the reports to date have started with the driest sort of statistical compilations, avoiding all mention of abuses. Hence the earlier ones, as reported on this page on Aug. 2, 1938, "burst on a startled Wall Street with the impact of a feather pillow." Nobody could take issue with them and hardly anybody could read them except statisticians. Subsequent reports, however, have begun to make more interesting reading for those who like to take sides. An installment in October discussed the ownership and control of investment trusts.

Late in January the first heat began to be turned on in earnest, with a report indicating that in general an investor could do as well by shutting his eyes and picking stocks, or by buying the Dow-Jones industrial index, as he could by buying the average investment trust. This was followed in February by a report showing the capital losses suffered by investors in different types of that broad category called investment trust, and week before last another report discussed what kind of portfolios the trusts have run.

The real news, however, will be in the remaining reports; for, waiting to see the whites of their eyes, the SEC's reporters are now about to let go their magnum opus on the abuses in investment trusts, and follow it up, presumably, with an outline of their long awaited proposals for government regulation.

The reports, in order of appearance, have been:

June 10, 1938: "Part One: Origin, Scope and Conduct of the Study; Nature and Classification of Investment Trusts and Investment Companies; Origins of the Investment Trust and Investment Company Movement in the U. S."

Chapter I of this tells who they studied and how they did it. Chapter II defines and classifies the field, and is dull, even duller than Chapter I. But Chapter III is an excellent and interesting history of the early investment trust movement through 1926.

The Closed-End Companies

July 28: Part Two: Statistical Survey. Chapter I of this is routine explanation of how the statisticians worked. Chapter II carries the history on through 1936, and tells the sad story of the rise of closed-end management investment companies to 1929, their descent to 1932 and their partial recovery to popularity; the brief heyday of the fixed trust in 1930 and 1931 and its decline in popularity; and the recent vogue of the "installment investment plan" and the "face amount installment certificate companies" with a few words on comingled trust funds.

September 19—Part Two again, still the statistical survey. Of this, Chapter III tells how the closed-end management companies raised enormous sums in the late nineteen-twenties, but thereafter spent about as much in repurchase of their shares as they took in through new sales; then the fixed trusts sold in 1930 and 1931 and then the open-end management investment companies took the public fancy, followed by installment investment plans.

Chapter IV then tells how some investment trust stocks were listed, and others traded over-the-counter; the degree to which sponsors "made" or "stabilized" markets; the fluctuations in market price, and the comparative experience of leverage and non-leverage stocks.

The real ride, the figures show, was in high-leverage common shares of close-end management trusts. They rose way above book-value in the late 20's, then dropped way below; but when book-or liquidating value got down near to zero or below the common stocks stayed above, priced like purchase warrants or calls on stocks.

How the Trusts Fared

October 31: Part Two again, still the statistical survey. Chapter V says there were about 1,500,000 different stockholders of investment trusts at the end of 1935; tells the number in other years; gives the average holding; and then tells who really controls, with a succinct statement of the controlling interests in some 26 trusts.

January 30—Part Two, statistics, continued; Chapter VI tells how the larger management investment companies, both closed and open-end, fared, compared with different stock indices. This began to stir up feelings in the Street. It shows the trusts mostly did better in rising markets and worse in falling markets.

February 9, 1939: still Part Two; now Chapter VII; calculates how much investors put in, and how much they had left at the end of 1935; seems to conclude that for all types, the investment shrunk about 37 per cent, or about 22 per cent after counting interest and dividends received meantime. Investors in "investment-holding companies," however, lost only 3 per cent by the same method of calculation, though this type of "trust" is generally considered more risky.

March 10: Last installment of Part Two (Statistics); Chapter VIII on the portfolio investments of the companies tells how they invested in stocks, bonds, and cash, and in what industries, and whether here or abroad, etc.

Next will come Part III, probably in a fortnight or so, with the Abuses, and the Correctives.

The Correctives will probably consist of laws. The proposed laws will probably require (1) full disclosure; (2) capital structure simplification; (3) an end of "conflicting interests"; and (4) uniform accounting.

U. S. Aims to Be Airplane Sales Leader in S. A.

NEW YORK — On the heels of the financing agreement effected by the United States and Brazil came definite word that the aeronautical industry of this country—with the blessing of the Roosevelt Administration—is planning a campaign to dominate the South American market.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority and the State Department are definite adjuncts of the program. Through those agencies, the Government has been carrying on a survey of the present and potential market for both aviation materials and air transportation on that continent.

The results will be made available to the industry.

Selling North American aviation to South America is peculiarly one of the most important aspects of financing and trade agreements between this country and its sister republics in the hemisphere.

Trade Has Been Meager

In dollar volume, the trade of the United States aviation industry with South American nations has been meager. For all of Latin America it amounted to only $12,613,939 in 1938.

But another, and controlling, factor motivates the Government in pushing sales below the Caribbean. Washington contends that domination of that market is necessary to the national defense because of the accidental proximity of the Panama Canal—our defensive life-line—to South America.

The long view scheme is to replace European-made airplanes, motors, accessories and, if possible, transportation, with American products. Currently a sizable number of European mechanics and airplane pilots live in South America under contracts with the countries which bought equipment from the factories which originally employed them.

Some of them periodically make trips to the Panama Canal Zone, inevitably familiarizing themselves with relative distances and the terrain.

See Financing Agreements

The United States aviation industry is confident that financing agreements with other South American republics will be effected in the next few months in furtherance of the selling program.

Included among them, industry spokesmen said today, were Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, and Bolivia.

The United States has put Brazil in dollar funds to buy United States goods. By the character of the agreement, the money must be spent here. Brazilian milreis have not been usable for the purchase of goods abroad because their conversion into foreign exchange would have had a depressing effect on the currency.

"Dollar exchange" was an answer to Brazil's problem.

It also may prove to be the answer to one of this country's problems in national defense.

Nat'l Cash Register Earns $1.47 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Report for 1938 shows net profit of $2,392,340 after depreciation, interest, domestic and foreign income taxes, minority interest, etc., equal to $1.47 a share on 1,628,000 shares of capital stock. This compares with $3,920,667, or $2.40 a share in 1937.

Current assets as of Dec. 31, 1938, including $2,574,670 cash, amounted to $26,595,520 and current liabilities, were $4,155,882, against cash of $1,878,672, current assets of $26,435,346 and currrent liabilities of $6,651,655 at end of preceding year. Inventories were $10,055,373, against $9,882,695.

Overseas sales last year amounted to 42.9 per cent of the total, according to report by Edward A. Deeds, chairman and S. C. Alyn, vice president. German, Austrian and Japanese sales were excluded in making this comparison. Domestic sales decreased 19.2 per cent in 1938 from 1937.

Boston Bank Debits Hold Fairly Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although debits to individual accounts reported by the banks of Boston fell off last month, the drop was not as large as the usual seasonal expectation for February, and the total compared favorably with that of February, 1938.

The Standard Statistics Company index of Boston bank debits for February is computed at 73 (1920-1924 equals 100), against 84 for the preceding month, and 67 for February, 1938.

The Boston bank debits decrease of 13 per cent last month also compares favorably with the drop of 14 per cent for Massachusetts as a whole, and with the 15 per cent decrease registered for the entire United States, excluding New York City.

Sugar to U. S. Markets Totals 672,422 Tons

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that sugar delivered to American markets under the sugar control law during the first two months of this year totaled 672,422 short tons, raw value.

This compared with 824,000 during the corresponding period last year.

The Department reported that refiners' stocks on Feb. 28 totaled 669,285 short tons, raw value, compared with 555,886 on the same date a year ago.

Foreign Trade Group to Meet

NEEW YORK—James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, has issued a call for the 1939 convention of the Council, which will meet in the Hotel Commodore, New York, on Oct. 9-11, inclusive. In harmony with the purpose to which the New York World's Fair is dedicated—the advancement of internationad trade—the theme of the convention will be "The Trade of the World of Tomorrow."

Takes New Post

Phillips Studio

Benjamin Rush

Elected to the newly created post of Chairman of the Board of the Insurance Company of North America. Mr. Rush has been President of the company since 1916. When he came to the Presidency, the capitalization was $4,000,000 with assets of $23,000,000 and surplus of $7,000,000 and at his retirement from that position the capitalization is $12,000,000; assets, $107,000,000; surplus, $62,000,000, making it the third largest general insurance institution in the country. He is succeeded as President by John O. Platt, Senior Vice-President.

Cotton Consumption During February Is Well Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during February totaled 562,293 bales of lint and 66,809 of linters, compared with 591,991 of lint and 65,054 of linters during January this year, and 426,866 and 48,524 during February last year.

Cotton on hand Feb. 28 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,558,818 bales of lint and 357,781 of linters, compared with 1,626,593 and 353,853 on Jan. 31 this year, and 1,808,467 and 272,634 on Feb. 28 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 14,068,684 bales of lint and 114,074 of linters, compared with 14,782,233 and 114,344 on Jan. 31 this year, and 11,474,802 and 86,095 on Feb. 26 last year.

Imports during February totaled 8,395 bales, compared with 12,281 during January this year, and 18,797 during February last year.

Exports during February totaled 263,922 bales of lint and 18,385 of linters, compared with 289,514 and 18,319 during January this year, and 398,744 and 21,432 during February last year.

Cotton spindles active during February numbered 22,524,742, compared with 22,440,278 during January this year, and 22,346,736 during February last year.

Martin Upholds Exchange's Aims In Letter to SEC

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange is as much opposed as the Securities and Exchange Commission to "any step which would remove or in any way weaken the safeguards which have been set up for the protection of the public," W. Mc C. Martin, President, told SEC Chairman W. O. Douglas in a letter.

Mr. Martin said Mr. Douglas's statement on March 15 relative to the report of the conference of securities exchanges which took place at Washington on the two preceding days, indicated "a misunderstanding on the part of the commission of the purposes of the conference and of the recommendations proposed."

The letter was sent, Mr. Martin explained, so Mr. Douglas and the SEC would, because it was "vitally important," understand those purposes, He continued:

"Speaking for the New York Stock Exchange, I should like to reiterate with all the emphasis possible that we are in complete accord with the objectives of the Securities Acts. With respect to the recommendations that have been submitted, we ask only that they be subjected to the test of soundness to determine whether their adoption would be in the public interest.

"We fully appreciate that the commission, to quote from your statement, is 'vitally interested in stimulating the confidence of investors in the securities of American industry,' and for this reason we are encouraged to urge such modification of the Federal Securities Acts as would have the effect of improving the proper functioning of the markets.

"We are naturally concerned over certain impressions which your statement of March 15 has created. It should be emphasized that we are as much interested as the commission in preventing pool operations and any form of market rigging. We have the same interest that the commission has in the fullest disclosure of information to which security owners and prospective security owners are entitled. We are as much opposed as the commission to any step which would remove or in any way weaken the safeguards which have been set up for the protection of the public.

"We are hopeful that a way may be found for a constructive approach to a solution of the problem of improving the Securities Acts."

In reply, the SEC wrote that it recognized "your accord with the objectives of the Securities Exchange Act."

"You know our views on Section 9-A-2 (the section dealing with manipulation, and on certain other matters recently suggested," the letter said, adding that "apart from those" the SEC was willing to consider recommendations for change.

The letter was signed by George C. Mathews, as acting chairman. It was explained that Chairman William O. Douglas was absent at the time the letter was sent.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Autos to Mexico—Mexican imports of motor vehicles during the first nine months of 1938 were valued at $4,345,242 as compared with $13,743,285 in the like period of 1937. The United States, as leading supplier during this period, accounted for $4,119,804 of the imports, or 95 per cent, as compared with $13,391,252, or 99 per cent in the first nine months of 1937. Germany, second supplier, accounted for 4.7 per cent of the imports in 1938 and 2 per cent in 1937.

El Salvador Coffee—Exports of coffee from El Salvador during 1938 totaled 88,742 bags (132 pounds each) valued at $9,511,475. The United States was by far El Salvador's best customer for coffee during the year, taking a total of 562,855 bags or 63.76 per cent of that country's total exports during the year. Norway, taking 11 per cent of the total exports ranked second, while Germany with 10 per cent was third ranking customer during 1938.

Honduran Foreign Trade—The total value of the foreign trade of Honduras during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, declined by over $3,000,000 compared with the preceding year, amounting to $16,824,261 as against slightly more than $20,000,000 in 1937. As in the past, the United States continued to rank high in the foreign trade of Honduras, which purchased American goods valued at $5,870,793. The United States last year purchased goods valued at $8,563,377, representing over 86 per cent of the total value of Honduran exports during that period.

Guatemalan Coffee—Guatemala's exports of coffee for the last half of 1938 showed that the United States took the largest share of the coffee. During this period Guatemala exported 266,517 sacks of hulled coffee of which the United States purchased 197,796 sacks. The dullness which characterized the Guatemalan coffee trade during January of this year continued through February with declining prices and slow demand.

Guatemalan Bananas—Total exports of bananas from Guatemala during 1938 amounted to 9,376,593 stems, or an increase of 6.2 per cent over the figure of 8,826,530 stems in 1937. One feature of the 1938 banana trade was the comparatively large amount of bananas shipped to Europe during the year. Total shipments to Europe, chiefly to Germany, amounted to 671,034 stems compared to only 74,743 stems shipped to England in 1937. The United States was Guatemala's best customer, although shipments to the United States showed a slight decrease in 1938, amounting to 8,705,559 stems compared with 8,751,937 stems in 1937

Guatemalan Foreign Trade—The United States continued to hold first place both as a purchaser of Guatemalan goods and as a supplier to that market during 1938. The foreign trade of Guatemala during 1938 showed a further expansion, with imports holding up particularly well in view of the heavy buying that had been done during the preceding year.

Imports Into Panama—During 1938 imports into Panama were valued at $17,545,678 compared with $21,828,175 for 1937, a decrease of 19.9 per cent. The United States continued to hold first place as a supplier of Panama's imports and during 1938 furnished 57 per cent of the total importations amounting to $10,139,378 as against 52 per cent of the total for the preceding year. However, this was a decrease of 10.7 per cent in volume as compared with the 1937 figure. Japan held second place with imports from that country during 1938 amounting to $1,633,924, a decrease of 47 per cent as compared with the 1937 figure of $3,089,308. Total exports from Panama during 1938 amounted to $3,769,561, against $4,069,727 for 1937, a drop of 7.4 per cent.

Bananas From Panama—Exports of bananas from Panama to the United States during 1938 totaled 6,399,928 stems valued at $2,578,104 and recorded gains of 9.6 per cent in volume and 6.7 per cent in value over total exports during 1937.

Cuban Tobacco—Exports of tobacco and tobacco products from Cuba to the United States during 1938 were valued at $8,189,606 compared with $8,728,669 during 1937 and accounted for 58.3 per cent of the value of the total exports in the former year compared with 59 per cent in 1937.

Cuban Sugar Exports—Exports of sugar from Cuba during 1938 amounted to 2,525,441 Spanish long tons, a decrease of 125,170 long tons compared with 2,650,611 Spanish long tons exported during 1937. Cuban sugar exports to the United States during 1938 amounted to 1,653,161 long tons, a drop of 252,446 long tons compared with 1,905,607 long tons exported to the United States during 1937.

Cuban Export Trade—Exports from Cuba during 1938 were valued at $142,677,752 compared with $186,071,036 in 1937 and $154,805,138 in 1936. While the decrease in exports in 1938 compared with 1937 amounted to $43,393,284, or 23.3 per cent, the decrease in exports to the United States was recorded at $41,786,214, or 27.8 per cent. Exports to the United States in 1938 accounted for 75.94 per cent of the total for the year compared with 80.69 per cent in 1937. The value of imports into Cuba decreased $23,564,792, or 18.2 per cent compared with 1937, while the value of the imports from the United States decreased $13,694,229, or 15.4 per cent.

Chain Store Purchases of Pennsylvania Products Increase $3,000,000 in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A $3,000,000 increase in the purchase of Pennsylvania products by chain stores marked the first three days of the campaign to promote prosperity in the State, according to Fred W. Johnson, Chairman of the Chain Store Committee of Pennsylvania Prosperity.

"This increase of $3,000,000," he announced, "brings total chain store purchases in Pennsylvania for the week in question to about $9,000,000, because chains ordinarily buy $6,000,000 of Keystone State products weekly."

"The 'Pennsylvania Days' campaign is succeeding beyond our fondest hopes in interesting Pennsylvanians in the products of their State. The enthusiastic public response has made it possible for chain stores to step up their buying at a rate calculated to put men back to work on farms and factories in large numbers."

An exhibit of more than 1,000 Pennsylvania products has been held at the Franklin Institute in conjunction with the chain store drive.

"Although Pennsylvania is known as the 'nation's workshop,' few persons realize the scope of its industries. The exhibits will dramatize the story of what these industries mean to the country."

The largest and the smallest items in the exhibit are Philadelphia products. The largest is Locomotive No. 60,000, which is more than 100 feet long and weighs 350 tons. The smallest is a miniature steam engine constructed of gold and silver, by a 16-year-old boy in 1849.

Bank Loans Rise In March 15 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities increased last week.

The banks reported to the Federal Reserve Board that these loans were $21,000,000 higher on March 15 than in the preceding week and totalled $3,794,000,000. In the preceding week, business loans of the same banks were unchanged, but in the three preceding weeks had increased slightly.

Number of Locomotives On Order Below Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads on March 1 had 63 new steam locomotives on order compared with 25 on February 1, the Association of American Railroads announced on March 1, 1938, there were 101 new steam locomotives on order.

New electric and Diesel locomotives on order on March 1 this year totaled 38 compared with 59 on February 1, this year, and 26 on March 1, 1938. New freight cars on order totaled 6,788 compared with 6,637 on February 1 this year, and 5,568 a year ago.

In the first two months of 1939 the railroads put in service 2,722 new freight cars compared with 3,478 in the same period last year and 6,135 in the same period in 1937.

The railroads also installed in service in the first two months of 1939 seven new steam locomotives and 28 new electric and Diesel locomotives compared with 39 steam locomotives and 22 electric and Diesel locomotives installed in the corresponding period in 1937.

Engineers Public Service Shows Gain in 1938 Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Combined operating revenues of the Engineers Public Service Company amounted to $52,715,815, an increase of $258,905 over 1937, according to the company's condensed 1938 annual report.

The balance after operating expenses, taxes and non-operating revenues—net, was $22,098,806, an increase of $482,611 over the previous year. Consolidated balance for common stock was $1,549,420 or 81 cents per share as compared with $1,445,240 in 1937 or 76 cents per share.

Total income of the parent company was $3,226,755, an increase of $250,233 over 1937; balance of this income for common stock was $645,299, an increase of $227,095 over the previous year.

Photo: Centre National d'Expansion du Tourisme

You'd probably look just as "quaint" to them

Not only in Brittany, but in many other parts of Europe, the natives wear costumes that seem strange to visitors from other lands. These costumes—in many cases very colorful—add much to the interest of the traveler in the people that characterize various European countries. The prospective European traveler will find many hotel and transportation advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor a definite help in planning a trip to Europe.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	750,000
Previous day	946,500
1939 volume to date	54,998,167
1938 volume to date	49,106,550

Leading Stocks Up 1 to 3 Points In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Stock market trends switched to the rallying side today and leaders retrieved 1 to 3 points of recent losses.

Dealings were comparatively slow, however, with transfer at the rate of approximately 750,000 shares.

A little profit taking appeared slipped a shade from the best. near the final hour and prices

A slump in world wheat quotations tended to bear out the growing belief in financial quarters an outbreak of hostilities again would be averted.

There was nothing particularly stimulating on the business front or in Washington developments and many traders continued to mark time.

Among favored stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, du Pont, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Eastman Kodak, Philip Morris, U. S .Gypsum, American - Telephone, Kennecott, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Standard Oil of N. J., U. S. Rubber, and Montgomery Ward.

Aviations turned in the best advances in the Curb. Up as much as a point or so were Lockheed, Grumman Aircraft, Bell Aircraft, American Gas, and Electric Bond & Share.

Bonds Up Sharply

The bond market rallied sharply today under the influence of a more pacific outlook in Europe.

Practically every variety of loan rose in price, while U. S. Treasuries, toward closing time, extended an advance begun early in the day.

Utilities benefited especially from the more optimistic tone. Some rail issues rose as much as two points.

Among the leaders were American & Foreign Power 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Western Union 5s, Illinois Central 4s and 4¾s, Pennsylvania Railroad 4½s of '65 and of '70, and Southern Railway 6½s.

Prague 7½s of '52 gained 5 points on a single purchase—but the major interest in the foreign list centered on Scandinavian and South American issues, practically all of which advanced.

Wheat Slumps, Then Stages a Comeback

CHICAGO, March 21 (AP)—After slumping 1⅜ cents a bushel, wheat prices staged a rally today that whittled away about half of the early loss.

Buying credited to eastern sources, mills and export interests aided the recovery which got under way as soon as the overnight accumulation of selling orders had been absorbed.

Wheat closed ¼-⅝ lower than yesterday, May 67½-⅝, July 67⅝-¾; corn unchanged to ¼ off, May 47⅝-¾, July 49⅜; oats ⅛-¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Political tension eased somewhat in the stock market today and good recoveries were made in practically all sections. British gilt-edged funds and motors were prominent in the upswing. Brewery stocks were well supported and domestic and Argentine rails sold higher. Coppers, oils and mining issues held firm and there was considerable Amsterdam buying of Unilever. Foreign bonds were quiet and trans-Atlantics firm.

Paris: The Bourse closed firm today, although trading was small. Rentes advanced 90 to 245 centimes and Bank of France was up more than 400 francs, Suez Canal finished over 500 francs ahead while Royal Dutch sold 100 francs higher.

Liverpool: Wheat futures broke sharply today to close 1¼ to 1½d down. Renewed Argentine pressure and limited demand from United Kingdom millers caused general realizing sales.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

(12 noon, March 21)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.68⅜	$4.68	$8.2397
Cables	4.68½	4.68⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0264⅞	.0264¾	††
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Italy—lira	.05261¼	.05261¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4008	.4014	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5308	.5308	§
Sweden—krona	.2414	.2411	.4537
Norway—krone	.2354	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090	.4537
Greece—drachma	.00861½	.00861½	2.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	2.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1890
Port'gal—escudo	.04255⅜	.04255⅜	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2310	.2305	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2025	.2025	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2732	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3505	.3505	.6180
Java—florin	.5325	.5308	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2912½	.2912½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1615	.1609	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5445	.5445	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9961	.9944	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2020†	.2020†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 18: Receipts, $68,180,595.87; expenditures, $33,057,725.49; net balance, $3,421,832,063.95, including $2,767,678,329.93 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $17,393,982.38. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,207,630,255.06; expenditures, $6,498,923,646.64 including $2,205,476,553.80 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,291,293,391.58; gross debt, $39,950,066,213.75, an increase of $13,460,533.10 above the previous day; gold assets, $15,008,022,080.12.

Mexican Sugar Crop

NEW YORK — Mexico's 1938-39 sugar crop is forecast at 347,000 long tons, raw value, as contrasted with 299,000 tons produced in the previous season, an increase of 48,000 tons or a little over 16 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company. Harvesting of the current crop, which is expected to be an all-time high record for Mexico, commenced in December and is expected to be completed in June.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	62½	62¼	62½	
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	37	Acme Steel (1)	1	37	37	37	Mar20
11	8⅜	Adams Exp (.20e)	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
25	19⅜	Adams-Millis (¼g)	2	22½	22½	22½	
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	1	24	24	24	Mar20
65⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	4	55⅝	55	55	
1⅜	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
10	9	Alaska Juneau (1)	9	9¼	9	9	
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	7	10⅛	9½	9½	
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	6	12½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	7	10	9½	9¾	— ⅜
19	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	Mar18
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	9	21¼	20½	21	+ ½
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	6	8½	8½	8½	Mar20
193	170	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	174	172	172	+2
13¼	10¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Mar20
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	4	12	12	12	
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	17	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅝
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	+1
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	45	41¼	40⅜	40¼	— ¼
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Mar20
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	3	63	63	63	+1
24¼	18⅝	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Mar20
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
8	5½	Am Bosch	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
54½	42½	Am Brake Sh (¼g)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¾
100⅝	88	Am Can (4)	9	89	88¼	88⅝	— ¼
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	Mar17
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	5	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ½
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	3	44¾	43	43	Mar17
24½	19	Am Ch & Cabl(.15g)	9	20	19½	20	+1
115⅛	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115½	115⅛	Mar 9
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	119½	120	Mar17
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅝	Am Coml Alcohol	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar20
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb24
3⅜	2⅞	Am & For Power	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	
16½	12	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
20½	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	17	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7⅝	7½	7½	Mar20
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Mar20
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	29⅜	Am Hide & L pf(1k)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Mar20
46⅞	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
1⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Mar18
7¾	6	Am International	11	6¾	6	6	
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	6	23⅛	22¾	22¾	+ ⅝
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	3	66	66	66	Mar17
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	5	13⅛	13½	13½	+ ⅛
4½	3¼	Am M & Metal	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	48	33½	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅜
124½	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	124½	124	124½	Mar20
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	12	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	38	Am P&L $6 pf(1½k)	12	45⅜	44¾	44¾	+1⅝
44¾	32⅝	Am P&L $5 pf(1¼k)	4	39¾	39	39½	+ ½
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	152	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	18	17¼	16¾	18	+ ⅜
72½	62	Am Roll Mill pf	1	62	62	62	
15⅜	13¼	Am Safe Razor(1.20)	4	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
20	14½	Am Seating (½e)	5	15¼	14½	15⅛	Mar20
53⅝	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	26	44	42⅞	43⅜	+ ½
137⅛	129½	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	137½	137½	137½	+ ⅜
64¼	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	64½	64½	64½	+1
41	29	Am Steel Fdrs	13	30¼	30	30	+ ⅛
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	6	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
14½	12¼	Am Stove (.20g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Mar18
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82	82	82	Mar20
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	5	17½	17½	17½	Mar17
170⅛	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	31	158	157	157⅞	+3⅜
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	2	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	5	85¼	84¾	85¼	+ ½
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	5	150¾	149	149	Mar17
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	Am Water Wks	17	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf	2	92½	92½	92½	Mar18
6¾	4⅞	Am Woolen	3	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ½
43½	35½	Am Woolen pf	2	35½	35½	35½	Mar20
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	5	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29⅛	Feb24
36¼	26	Anaconda (½g)	105	27⅞	27¼	27¾	+1
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	46	46	46	Mar18
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (1¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Mar20
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar14
29½	23½	Arch-Dan-M (¾g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Mar18
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Mar20
6⅛	4¾	Armour Ill	10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
52	42½	Armour Ill pr pf	4	43	42	43	+ ½
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	43¾	Armstr'ngCork(¼g)	3	44½	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅜
13	9⅜	Arnold Const (⅜g)	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	2	9	9	9	
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	7	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	78	78	78	Mar10
54½	51½	Assd D G 2pf	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar18
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Mar17
42⅞	31½	Atch T & SF	20	34¼	34	34	+ ⅜
71	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	4	62⅜	62	62	+ ¾
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¾
10½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	8½	8½	8½	
18	11	Atl G & W In pf	1	15	15	15	Mar20
23½	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅜
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	7¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Mar20
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	3	62	60⅝	60⅝	Mar17
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Mar17
4⅜	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Mar18
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Mar18
8⅞	6	Aviation Corp	15	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
B							
17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	30	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ½
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	12	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
10⅜	6¼	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	24	24	24	+1
21½	15¾	Barber Asphalt	3	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
13	9½	Barker Bros	2	9¼	9	9	Mar20
19½	4¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	16	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ¾
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	4	19¼	19	19	Mar20
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar16
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124½	124½	124½	Mar20
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 26
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	38	24¾	24¼	24¾	+1
21½	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
52¾	50¾	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
57½	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	55½	55½	55½	+1
80	60¼	Beth Steel	84	68½	67½	67⅝	+ ⅞
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17	17	17	
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	112	112	112	+1¼
27	21½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	21½	21½	21½	Mar20
22½	17½	Black & Decker (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar20
17¾	12¼	Blaw-Knox	10	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅛
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	28	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ⅜
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	1	23½	23½	23½	+1
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Mar20
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	19	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ½
32	23⅜	Borg Warner (¾g)	15	29¼	28¾	28⅞	+ ½
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2½	2½	2½	Mar16
27	24	Bower Roll B (½g)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	8	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¾g)	31	25	24½	24½	+ ½
39½	34½	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	38	38	38	Mar17
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Mar20
10	8	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	4	8	8	8	
13⅞	9⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	12	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
3	2	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar18
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	9	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅜
35	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1½g)	3	35	34¼	35	Mar18
14⅞	10¾	Brun'wk-Balke(¼g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
13¾	10	Bucyrus-Erie	7	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ¼
8	5⅝	Budd Mfg	19	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	4	Budd Wheel	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
30	23½	Bullard Co	2	24	24	24	— ⅝
34¼	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	4	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ⅞
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	5	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¾
18⅜	15⅞	Burr Add Mch(.20g)	11	16	15¼	15⅜	— ½
2⅜	1⅝	Bush Terminal	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	Mar20
4¼	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	2	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	15	15	15	
C							
19⅛	15¾	Calif Packing	3	17⅜	17½	17½	Mar20
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¾
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	17	1⅛	1	1	
8⅝	6¼	Calumet & Hec	5	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ½
34¾	24¾	Campbell Wyant	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
20⅜	16⅜	Can Dry G Ale	6	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ½
6¼	4¼	Canad Pacific	32	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
34½	30½	Cannon Mills (½g)	4	33	33	33	— ½
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	Mar10
20½	17⅛	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Mar18
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers&Gn(.075g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
94½	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	1	86	86	86	+2
55	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	3	50⅜	49½	50¼	+1
107¾	105⅜	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Mar17
24⅜	17⅜	Celanese Corp	25	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19½	14¼	Celotex Corp	9	16½	16	16½	+ ⅝
22½	19	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	19⅛	19	19	Mar18
5¼	3½	Cent Foundry	1	3⅝	3½	3½	
9½	6	Cent RR NJ	1	6½	6	6	Mar20
5½	4¼	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
5½	4½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Mar20
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	1	41¼	40⅝	40¾	+ ¼
13	9½	Certain-teed Prod	15	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	1	24¾	24	24¾	+ ¾
11	7	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar20
40⅛	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	29	36⅜	36	36⅜	+1⅝
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	89	88⅜	89	Mar20
25½	19⅜	Ches Corp (.85g)	13	22	22	22	+ ½
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar15
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Mar20
1	⅝	Chi & N West	12	¾	⅝	⅝	
3½	2⅜	Chi & N West pf	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	2	2½	2½	2½	
13½	11	Chi Mail Ord (¼g)	2	11½	11½	11½	
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar20
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	4	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
38⅞	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	36¾	36¾	36¾	Mar18
48⅛	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	Mar20
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar 1
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar18
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	8½	Chi Yell Cab (1)	10	8¾	8½	8½	
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅛	9⅜	Childs Co	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
85¼	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	161	76⅜	75½	75⅞	+1¼
11	9⅜	City Ice & F (.30g)	3	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
26	18½	Clark Equip	3	22	21⅝	22	Mar20
29½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	3	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	Mar20
60½	47	Climax Molyb (1.20)	18	48¾	47¼	48	+1
30½	23¾	Cluett Peabody (¾g)	8	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
133	125	Coca-Cola (½g)	2	126	126	126	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	61¼	61¼	61¼	Mar17
16¼	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (½)	15	14¼	14	14	+ ⅜
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	1	31	31	31	+1
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Mar20
18¼	15⅛	Colum Br'cast B (1)	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	Mar20
9	6⅜	Colum Gas & El	36	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+ ⅞
15⅝	10⅞	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	1	11	11	11	Mar20
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	28	28	Mar17
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	5	87½	87	87⅜	Mar18
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	5	51½	51	51½	+1½
109¼	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Mar20
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (⅞)	4	55	54½	54¾	+1¾
110	107¼	Coml In T cv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
13¾	10⅜	Coml Solvents	22	11	10⅞	11	+ ½
2⅛	1½	Com'with & South	22	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
64⅞	45¾	Com & South pf (3)	6	56½	56½	56½	+1
28¼	26¾	Com'wlth Edis (.40g)	20	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	7	Conde Nast	4	7¼	7	7	Mar18
30⅜	24⅜	Congol-Nairn (¾g)	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	33	24⅛	23½	23¾	+ ¾
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Mar17
35	29¼	Cons Edison (2)	54	32⅛	31¾	31⅞	+ ¼
3¾	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	
15	11⅞	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Mar10
96¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	Mar20
16½	12

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Trade in Cotton Cloth Slows Up; Some Prices Cut

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Uncertainty about the effect of new legislation affecting raw cotton and nervousness concerning the new crisis in Europe halted active trading in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week; and demand for goods came almost to a standstill during the last few days.

The sudden cessation of buying demand, coming so close on top of the most active trading period the market has seen so far this season, left buyers hesitant and uncertain.

Weaker mills, hard-pushed to raise the weekly pay roll or facing maturing bank obligations, felt compelled to turn some of their yardage into money and accepted prices an eighth below last week's levels for standard print cloths.

Some Cut Schedules

The price weakening so soon after a heavy buying period is said to have had great weight in crystallizing curtailment sentiment among the larger southern coarse goods mills, especially those making print cloths. Some have already put their plants on a four days a week schedule, while others announce their plans for closing down during the entire month of April. It is aimed to reduce the output of print cloths by at least 25 per cent until prices work up to a break-even basis.

Trading in the coarser, heavier constructions continued on a fairly substantial scale, and prices on this type of goods were firm. Osnaburgs, for instance, continued to move in some volume to the bag trade as well as to converters serving with the apparel makers. Prices did not change from the previous week's figures.

Four leaf twills showed price strength, following the heavy buying a week ago for the Chinese and the United States Government.

Print Cloths Active

Print cloths sold in fair volume early in the week, but inquiry dwindled away to negligible proportions during the past several days. The 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares which reached a peak at 6⅛ cents a little more than a week ago, sold this past week at 6 cents flat and that became the recognized first hand price, though some second hand trading went on at 5⅞ cents.

Carded broadcloths were the center of some interest and strong efforts were made to hold the market off, though without much success. The 36½-inch 5 yard 80x60s moved in moderate quantities at 5 cents, but mills would not share that figure.

Combed lawns moved in quantities fully equal to the week's production from the looms and prices were well maintained at 5⅞ cents for 40-inch 9 yard 76x72s and the 40-inch 8.50 yard .88x80s brought 6⅞ cents, with mills trying in vain to boost the price to 7 cents flat.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
8	3⅜s '47-43	110.25	110.23	110.25
24	3¼s '45-43	110.24	110.20	110.24
18	3¼s '46-44	110.30	110.27	110.30
3	4s '54-44	115.25	115.25	115.25
1	2⅜s '47-45	108.21	108.21	108.21
15	2½s '45	107.27	107.23	107.23
2	3s '48-46	110.7	110.7	110.7
5	4¼s '52-47	120.14	120.14	120.14
1	2s '47	103.25	103.25	103.25
7	2⅜s '51-48	107.25	107.22	107.25
1	3⅛s '52-49	110.30	110.30	110.30
17	2½s '53-49	104.11	104.10	104.11
21	2½s '52-50	104.15	104.11	104.14
10	2⅜s '54-51	106.10	106.10	106.10
4	3s '55-51	109.10	109.8	109.8
63	2s '60-55	106.18	106.15	106.18
17	2¾s '65-60	104.14	104.12	104.12
10	2¾s '63-58	104.17	104.17	104.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3s '47-42	106.18	106.18	106.18
6	3s '49-44	108.4	108.2	108.2

Home Owners' Loan

6	2¾s '49-39	102.2	102.2	102.2
2	2¼s '44-42	104.22	104.22	104.22
6	3s '52-44	108.2	108.1	108.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Adams Exp 4¼s'46st	104¼	104¼	104¼
10	Ala Gt Sou 4s'43	105	105	105
5	Ala Gt Sou 5s'43	107¾	107¾	107¾
11	Alleghany cv 5s '44	82	81½	82
7	Alleghany cv 5s'49	70	69⅞	70
18	Alleghany 5s'50 st	34½	34¼	34½
5	Allegh Val 4½s '42	105½	105½	105½
5	Allied Strs 4½s'51	92	92	92
29	Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110½	110¼	110½
37	Am&For P5s2030	55½	54	55¼
10	AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	103¼	103	103¼
1	Am Int 5½s'49	102¼	102¼	102¼
24	Am T&T 5½s'43	111⅛	111⅜	111⅛
12	Am T&T 3½s'66	107½	107½	107½
5	Am T&T 3¼s'61	107⅝	107½	107⅝
3	Am W W & El 6s '75	103½	103	103½
4	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105	104¾	104¾
1	Ann Arbor 4s '95	38	38	38
7	Arm Del 4s '57	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
6	Arm Del 4s '55	99	98¾	98¾
32	AT&SF 4s '95	108⅝	108½	108½
3	AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	94	94	94
1	AT&SF 4s '60	96	96	96
12	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	42	42	42
1	Atl ⅜ Dan 1st 4s '48	42	42	42
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	34	34	34
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	58	58	58
4	B&O rfg 6s '95	22¼	22¼	22¼
4	B&O 1st 5s '48	58	57¼	58
18	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	58	56⅜	58
11	B&O rfg '95	22	21	22
1	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	21½	21½	21½
7	B&O 5s '96 F	21¾	21¾	21¾
4	B&O cv 4½s '60	12¾	12¾	12¾
11	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	12¼	12	12¼
20	B&O 4s '48	58	56¾	58
3	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	54	54	54
2	B&O4sPLE&WV '41ct	50½	51½	51½
7	B&O 5s S W '50	41¼	40¾	40¾
1	Bkly Edis 4½s '66	118	118	118
7	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106⅝	106¼	106¼
19	Beth Stl 4¼s '65	103½	103¼	103⅜
16	Beth Stly 3½s'52	100¾	100½	100¾
5	Bost&Me 5s '67	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
7	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	31⅜	31½	31⅝
5	Bost&Me 5s '55	34¾	34½	34¾
5	Bkly Erie 3¼s'66	107¾	107¾	107¾
39	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	76	75¼	75¾
10	BklyUnEl1st 5s '50	89½	89	89½
2	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Buf R&P 4½s '57	35½	35½	35½
3	Bug R&P 4½s'57 ct	34	34	34
1	Chi & N W cv 4¾s'49	4¼	4¼	4¼
4	CRI & P cv 4½s'60	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
1	Chi Un Sta 4s '63 D	109	109	109
4	Chi Un Sta 3¾s'63	103¾	103½	103¾
1	Chi & W Ind 4½s'62	95¾	95¾	95¾
4	Chi & W Ind 4s '52	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
1	Childs Co 5s '43	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
5	Clev Un Term 5½s'72	89¼	89¼	89¼
6	Clev Un Term 5s '73	82	81¾	82
1	Col F & I 5s '43	104	104	104
1	Col & So 4½s '80	42	41½	42
30	Columbia G 5s '52 May	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
13	Columbia G 5s 1961	100½	100⅛	100½
1	Comw Cred 3¼s'51	104½	104⅛	104½
29	Comw Cred 2¾s '42	102¾	102⅜	102½
2	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	103	103	103
3	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	109¼	109¼	109¼
29	Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	109⅞	109½	109⅞
2	Somwlth Ed 4s '81	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Conn Rly 4½s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
11	Con Edis 3½s'48	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
16	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	98½	97⅝	98½
2	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118⅞	119⅞	118⅝
100	Can Nat 5s 569 July	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1	San Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¼	119¼	119¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114¾	114¾	114¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115¼	115¼	115¼
3	Can Pac 5s '44	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
8	Can Pac 5s '54	98	98	98
17	Can Pac 4½s'46	98¾	98⅛	98⅝
8	Can Pac 4½s'60	93¼	93	93¼
6	Can Pac 4s perp	81¼	81	81
25	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73⅛	72¾	72¾
98	82½	Safeway 5% pf (5)	60	92	92	92	
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9	Norway 4s '63	St L Southwest	20	3	2½	2½	Mar14
7¼	3⅞	St L Southwest pf §	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 23
117	113	Scott Paper pf (4½)	100	116	116	116	Mar20
36	28	Sheaffer Pen (1¾g)	10	30	30	30	Mar20
101	80	Sloss-Sheffield (1½g)	20	89½	89½	89½	Mar18
105	101	Sloss-Sh Stl pf (6)	110	103	102½	103	Mar14
141	132	So P R Sug pf (8)	50	141	141	141	Mar10
57	35½	Spalding 1 pf	30	51	49	49	Mar20
1937	Sale	Spear pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov30
48	42¾	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	100	46	46	46	Mar17
75½	62¼	Spiegel pf (4½)	80	71	70¾	71	—1
127½	120½	Sun Oil pf (6)	30	125	125	125	Mar16
42½	38	Talcott ptc pf (2¾)	50	40	40	40	Mar17
40	33	The Fair pf	10	33	33	33	Mar18
21	16	Therm Co pf (.40k)	30	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	Mar17
30	23	Twin City R T pf	20	23½	23½	23½	
114	112½	United Biscuit pf (7)	30	113	112½	113	Mar14
74¼	65	United Dyes pf (7)	10	69¼	69¼	69¼	Mar20
7½	5½	U S Distributing pf	10	5½	5½	5½	Mar17
180	173	U S Gypsum pf (7)	30	179	179	179	Mar15
45¾	43⅜	U S Tobacco pf (1¾)	10	45	45	45	
162	157	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	10	160½	160½	160½	Mar18
78	50	Univ Pictures 1 pf	30	70	70	70	+ ½
19¼	17	Vadsco Sales pf	20	18	17⅛	18	Feb 24
114½	113	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	10	113	113	113	Mar20
57	40	Vick Shr & P (5)§	10	57	57	57	Dec 28
1937	Sale	Vick Shr pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
117	114	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	30	116	116	116	
27⅛	13¾	Va Iron C & C	10	2½	2½	2½	Mar20
8	6½	Va Iron C & C pf	40	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Mar18
77	67½	Vulcan Detin (4½c)	30	76	76	76	+ ¼
131	125	Vulcan pf (7)	10	130	130	130	Mar17
2	1¾	Wabash pf B	20	1½	1½	1½	Mar20
55	36	Warner Bros Pict pf	110	56	52	55	+4½
5	5	Warren Bros 1 pf	10	5	5	5	Mar13
80	80	Webster E pf §	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
2	1	Wells Fargo	100	1½	1½	1½	Mar 9
97	89	West Penn El A (7)	40	91½	91¼	91¼	+1¼
107	102⅞	West P E 7% pf (7)	20	105½	105½	105½	Mar18
98¼	89	West P E 6% pf (6)	40	97½	97½	97½	+ ¾
124¾	120¼	West P P 7% pf (7)	40	124	124	124	+ ¼
116½	114½	West P P 6% pf (6)	10	116	116	116	— ¼
145	130	West E & M pf (3½)	30	141	141	141	Mar15
38	37	Weston El Inst A (2)	40	37	37	37	Mar11
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	10	60	60	60	Jan 23
75	75	W & L E inf (5½)c	10	75	75	75	Feb 20
108½	107	Wisc El Pow pf (6)	30	107	107	107	Jan 19
66	60	Worth P & M pf A	10	66	66	66	Mar16
65	58	W P&M B (1)	10	60	60	60	Feb 24
120	101½	Wright Aero (2e)	80	100	100	100	Mar18
114½	105	Yellow Tr 7pf(1¾k)	150	111	111	111	Mar17

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (§) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8	5¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	6	6	6	Mar16
85	76	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	79	79	79	Mar17
88	82¾	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	10	86½	86½	86½	Mar20
57½	49	Corn Exchange (3)	90	54½	54	54½	+ ¾
91	84⅞	Crown Zeller pf (5)	20	85	85	85	+ ⅛
6	4¾	Cuba R R pf	30	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
65⅛	59	Cuban-Am pf (6)	20	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
78	74¼	Cushman 7% pf(3½)	10	77	77	77	Mar17
46	45	Cushman $8 pf	80	45	45	45	Jan 24
111	109	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	109¾	109¾	109¾	Mar17
32⅜	27	Devoe & Ray A	220	28	27½	28	+ ½
35¼	33	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	100	35	34¾	35	Mar17
115	111½	Duplan Silk pf (6)	10	115	115	115	Mar 7
118½	115¼	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	10	117½	117¼	117½	Mar17
183½	175½	East Kodak pf (6)	100	180½	180⅛	180⅛	Mar20
111	103¾	Endicott-John pf (5)	80	104	104	104	Mar17
64	62	Erie & Pitts (3½)§	60	64	64	64	Dec 30
6½	5½	Fairbanks Co pf	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
89⅞	81	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	50	86	86	86	Mar20
19	18¼	Filene's Sons (¾g)	60	19	18¾	18¾	Mar17
108½	104	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	104½	104½	104½	Mar20
90¾	80	Foster Wheeler pf	20	82	82	82	—2
55	42½	Frank Simon pf	70	43	42½	43	Feb 10
14	11¼	Gamewell Co	10	12	12	12	— ¾
98	95½	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	97	97	97	Mar16
148	134	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	148	148	148	Mar15
130	125½	Gen Cigar pf (7)	60	130¼	130¼	130¼	Mar20
55	39	Gen Gas & El cv pf	140	55	55	55	Mar 9
127	123½	Gen Mills pf (6)	80	125¼	125	125	— ¼
110	106½	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	10	110	110	110	Mar 6
91⅛	90	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	50	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	Mar13
32½	23	Gen Steel Cast pf	140	23¾	23⅜	23½	+ ⅜
99½	99	Gen Time pf (6)	30	99	99	99	Mar 6
79	70	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	Mar17
79	70	Goth Silk pf (7)	90	79	79	79	Mar13
139	135¼	Gt West Sug pf (7)	20	137	137	137	Mar17
50	35	Green Bay pf(7½g)§	10	49	49	49	Nov 1
40	35	Greene Can (⅜g)	10	35	35	35	Mar20
18½	14	Guantan Sugar pf	80	14	14	14	Mar17
35½	32	Hack W pf A (1¾)	20	35	35	35	Mar18
102	99¾	Hamil Watch pf (6)	10	102	102	102	Mar20
103	100	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	20	102½	102½	102½	Mar18
138½	136	Harb-Walker pf (6)	20	136	136	136	Mar 4
79	71	Hat Corp Am pf(6½)	110	77½	76	77½	Mar14
165	159	Helme (GW) pf (7)	40	163	163	163	
135½	130	Hercules Pow pf (6)	60	131	131	131	
110	105¼	Holland Fur pf (5)	20	107¾	107	107⅜	+2¼
104½	104½	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	104½	104½	104½	Jan 12
49	41	Ill Central LL (4)	30	43¾	43	43	Mar18
151	148½	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	148½	148½	148½	Mar20
93½	91½	Interch Corp pf (6)	20	92	92	92	Mar20
6	3¼	Int Ry Cem Am	30	5	5	5	
44¾	39½	Int Ry C Am (1¼k)	220	49	48	48¼	Mar20
82½	77½	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	30	82	81⅛	81⅝	Mar15
125	120	Island Creek pf (6)	20	124½	124	124	Mar15
132	128	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	128½	128½	128½	Mar20
121¾	117½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	20	119	119	119	Mar18
95	88	Keith-A O pf (8¾e)	20	88	88	88	Feb 20
92	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	50	84	82¾	82¾	Mar20
40½	32	Kinney $8 pf	10	40½	40½	40½	Mar 9
19	13½	Kinney $5 pf (1½e)	50	16½	16⅜	16⅜	Mar18
13½	10	Laclede Gas	250	10½	10	10	— ⅛
23½	17¼	Laclede Gas pf	140	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
118	113	Lehigh P C 4⅝ pf(4)	100	118	118	118	Mar20
109	105	Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	20	109	109	109	
153½	147½	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	250	152	151	151	Mar20
125½	124	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	125	124	124	Feb 2
16	12	Manh Ry gtd	60	11	11	11	—1
8½	6	Market St Ry pr pf	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Mar18
175	164	Math Alk pf (7)	80	175	175	175	Mar20
101	93	Máytag 1 pf (6)	10	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
95	88	McLellan pf (6)	70	95	95	95	Mar18
70¾	68	Mead Corp pf (6)	10	68	68	68	Mar16
28½	24¾	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	140	25¼	24¾	25	
17	13¼	Merch & M Tr (¾g)	30	16½	16½	16½	Mar20
115⅜	107⅝	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	20	110¾	110¾	110¾	—1¾
112	110	Minn-H pf B (4)	20	111½	111½	111½	
1	⅜	Minn StP&SSM LL	30	½	½	½	Mar17
119¼	115½	Monsanto pf (4½)	50	116	116	116	Mar20
120¾	119½	Monsan Ch pfB(4½)	90	120	120	120	Mar20
37¼	32	Morris&Essex (3⅜)	50	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+1¼
44½	36	Mullins Mfg pf	40	39	39	39	+2
110	108	Murphy pf (5)	20	109½	108½	109½	Mar20
25½	18⅛	Nash Chat & St L	30	21	20½	21	+1½
117½	111	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	20	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ¾
113½	109	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	10	112	112	112	Mar20
145	137¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	20	140	140	140	Mar20
110	107½	Newb'ry 5% pf (5)	30	108	108	108	+ ½
3¾	2⅝	NY Dock	20	3	3	3	
9	7	NY Dock pf	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	Mar20
118½	111	NY & Harlem (5)	50	116	116	116	Mar17
120	120	NY & Harl pf (5)	10	120	120	120	Mar 7
62	55	NY & Lack & W (5)	20	60	60	60	Mar18
89½	77	NY Shipbldg pf	10	77	77	77	Mar18
111	109	Norf & West pf (4)	20	111	111	111	Mar16
88	82	Northern Cent (4)	20	87½	87½	87½	Mar13

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15* Util
Net change	+2.08	+.59	+.44
Today's close*	143.36	30.05	24.13
Previous day	141.28	29.46	23.69
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	136.42	27.93	22.30

*Preliminary.

Eccles Sees Lack Of Private Profit Bar to Recovery

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board said that the principal impediment to recovery was the inability of private enterprise to obtain profits.

The bespectacled banking chief told the Senate Silver Committee it was his opinion that this condition was due in part to an excessive capacity for production, adding that there could be only limited additional investment of private capital until buying power increases.

When Chairman Key Pittman (D-Nev.) inferred that an increase in buying power could follow currency inflation, Mr. Eccles said this was not necessarily true.

"Our trouble today isn't in the volume of money in circulation—it's the low turnover of that money," Mr. Eccles said.

"What could be done to accelerate that turnover?" asked Senator William Borah (R-Idaho).

Mr. Eccles replied that that was a controversial subject on which he did not agree with some others. He said one viewpoint was that recovery would follow if Government spending were reduced. He differed with this view, he said.

When Mr. Eccles observed that "we must get the money into the hands of people who will spend it," Senator Borah said:

"It brings you to the Townsend plan, doesn't it? They would be forced to spend it under that plan."

Mr. Eccles said he could not support the Townsend theory of paying old age pensions.

In a discussion of how to bolster commodity prices, Mr. Eccles told the committee:

"No monetary action—unless the purchasing power of the consumer is increased—is likely to result in an increase in prices. Merely further increases in the excess reserves, in bank deposits, unless these result in putting more money in the hands of the people as a whole, will not bring an increase in prices."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Iowa Electric Co.	7% pf A	43¾c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
	Do 6½% pf B	40⅝c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
No States Pwr	(Del) 7% pf	$1.31¼	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
	Do 6% pf	$1.12½	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehse	Co 5% pf	$2.80	Mar. 27	Mar. 16
Suburban Elec Securities Co $4-2 pf		50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Wood Pres Co pf		$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 18

Increased

Jamaica P S	50c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 23

Extra

Allemannia Fire Insur Co (Pitts, Pa)	5c	.. Mar.	30	Mar. 21
Central National Bnk (Richmond, Va)	10c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 22
Do	10c	.. Jul	1	June 22
Clearfield Trust Co (Clearfield, Pa)	25c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 20

Reduced

Art Metal Const	30c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 24
San Carlos Milling	15c	.. Mar.	15	Mar. 2

Stock

Nat Manuf & Stor Cp $5.50 conv pf	$5.50	* Apr.	15	Apr. 1

Regular

Adams Oil & G	5c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 21
Allemannia Fire Insur Co(Pitts, Pa)	25c	Q Mar.	30	Mar. 21
Am Mfg Co pf	$1.25	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 15
Automo Bkg (Philad) pf	37½c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 21
Badger P & Hdw	50c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 25
Cen Nat Bank (Richmond, Va)	30c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 22
Do	30c	Q July	1	June 22
Cent N Y Pw pf	$1.25	Q May	1	Apr. 10
Central Tube	3c	.. Mar.	25	Mar. 15
Chicago Daily News pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Citizn Wat Co (Wash Pa) 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 21
Clearfield Trusts Co (Clearfield, Pa)	$2	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Clinton Water Works Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	15	Apr. 1
Commonwealth Wat & Lt Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Dravo Corp 6% pf	75c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Emerson Elec Mfg Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Equit Trust Co (Balt Md.)	10c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 24
First Nat Bank (Mobile Ala)	75c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 21
First Nat Bank (Phila Pa.)	$4.00	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 21
First & Merch Nat Bk (Richmond)	60c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Do	60c	Q July	1	June 20
Foreign Bd Asso	15c	Q Mar.	22	Mar. 15
General Discount Corp 7% pf	87½c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 20
Gen Firepfg Co pf	20c	Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 18
Gen Meh Corp pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 18
Do pf	$1.12½	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 18
Greenwich Water & Gas System, Inc.	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Gulf Power Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 29
Gulf Power Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 29
Hussman-Lig pf	68¾c	Mar.	31	Mar. 20
Indiana Pipe Line Co	30c	.. May	15	Apr. 21
Jamaica P L 7% pf.	$1.25	Apr.	1	Mar. 23
Do 7% pf B	1¾c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 23
Johnson Serv	25c	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 22
Joslin Water Works Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	15	Apr. 1
Linton (T J) "A"	25c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Do 6% pf	37½c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Marchant C Mch	25c	.. Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Marion Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Monongahela Valley W Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	15	Apr. 1
National Bond & Shares Corp	15c	.. Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Nat Met Bk (Wash., D C)	$3	.. Apr.	15	Apr. 4
National Shawmut Bk Boston, Mass.)	25c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 22
New Jersey Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Niagara Wire Weaving Co, Ltd.	25c

Richberg Reports New Obstacles In Oil Negotiations

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Donald R. Richberg, attorney for expropriated foreign oil companies, said March 20 that "practical difficulties and obstacles" had developed in efforts to reach a settlement with the Mexican Government.

Because of the unexpected developments, Mr. Richberg said in a statement, it "seemed to me fortunate" that engagements concerning other matters "compel me to return to Washington."

He explained this expression by saying the trip would afford him an opportunity to discuss the case with those "most deeply concerned." He referred to executives of the oil companies in the national capital.

The former NRA Administrator will hold a final conference March 22 with President Cardenas before leaving for Washington. He has been here several days negotiating with President Cardenas in behalf of the 17 British and American oil companies whose properties, valued by their owners at $400,000,000, were expropriated by the Government a year ago.

Leaves Way Open

Mr. Richberg made no reference to a recent Government announcement that he was returning late in April to resume the negotiations. This left the impression that he had no definite plans, but probably would return if necessary.

In a carefully-worded statement, the attorney emphasized that a cooperative plan for operating the properties as outlined Saturday night by President Cardenas was Mexico's idea and "has not been accepted by the companies or by me as their representative."

Under President Cardenas' outline, Mexico would retain control of the properties and "once each of the parties establishes the quantity of respective investment, the percentages of income that each should receive shall be calculated."

Mexico's Positions

This and another statement made during a speech March 20 left the impression that Mexico would demand additional cash investments from the companies in exchange for a share in the earnings.

Mr. Richberg said a statement he made March 17 that "neither party has committed himself to agreement with views expressed by the other" and the one by President Cardenas March 18 were "issued without consultation with each other."

"I made it clear in my statement," he added, "that I was not attempting to represent any opinion or agreement of President Cardenas and that no agreement on any question could be assumed until such an agreement had been expressly stated by both."

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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ANTIQUE sideboard $350; antique sofa, carved legs, $200, both mahogany; full-length colonial mirror. Winchester, Mass., 2412 after 6 p. m.

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N. Y. C., 221 East 48th St.—Sublease apartment, 2 rooms with bath and kitchenette; $60. Call WHITTIER, ASHland 4-9816

SUBLET April-October, 3 attractive rooms; southern exposure. See Superintendent, or call between 5-7 p. m. RHinelander 4-8003. N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment. Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette. Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883

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FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office mornings $15. 11 W. 42nd Street, office 1960. Tel. Columbus 5-5939.

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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Little Black Coal

A Story for Children

The rocks didn't know how he got there. They asked him as soon as they saw him lying among them, so very black. He couldn't tell them exactly because it had all happened so suddenly. One minute he had been in a bag swinging along, swinging along; the next minute he had fallen out and lay still and black among the rocks. The rocks said:

"Who are you?" and he answered:

"I am a little black coal."

"Black indeed!" the rock that was closest to him said, and the little coal heard the others laughing. He looked around at them and saw that not one was black. Some were lavender, some were yellow and a few were a soft pink.

"How beautiful you are," the little coal said. "Little wonder you think me so ugly."

"Can you never change your color?" the pink rock asked. "Must you always be black?"

The little coal wasn't sure. He knew wonderful things could happen.

"Of course he can't change his color," the yellow rock said. "If he were pink he could get red. If he were lavender he could get purple. If he were yellow he could get brown. But—since he's black he must stay black."

The others agreed. It seemed sensible—what the pink rock had said, yet being sensible wasn't all there was to a question. The little black coal knew that, dull and black though he was.

He waited with a quiet patience. One day just at sunset there came a woodman to the hollow where he lay. The woodman had some sticks. He laid them in a heap in the hollow right on top of the little black coal. When he had done this he lighted the sticks with a match he had in his pocket. Snap, crack sounded the sticks and the flames of the fire went up, up, up in the clear cold air.

The little coal began to get very hot, but the woodman did not know the little coal was there. When he saw the fire getting hotter, he placed a kettle on it and cooked his supper. He was there a long time in the hollow and, when the supper was cooked, the sticks were gray ashes.

"I'm hot," cried the yellow rock. He was the first to speak.

"So am I," the pink rock sighed.

"And I," the lavender rock echoed. "What about you, little black coal? Where are you?"

"Here I am," the little coal answered, and there was an undertone of excitement in his voice.

They looked at him. There he lay glowing and sparkling.

"How beautiful you are," they cried, "as if you had been dipped in the sunset. Who would have thought it?"

And suddenly the little coal knew that he would never be black again. He glowed upon them, whispering with a soft hissing sound.

"What is he saying?" the pink rock asked.

"Listen," the yellow stone answered.

They listened, and in the stillness they heard him whisper,

"You see in spite of
What you said,
Black is sometimes
Turned to red."

Daily Quotation

THE SUCCESS of tomorrow depends upon the preparation you are making today.—GEO. WESLEY BLOUNT.

In Lighter Vein

Foresight

Her Father: "My boy, do you realize you've been here to dinner every night this week?"

Suitor: "Yes, sir, but it's really quite O. K., because I've fixed it up at my lodgings to have only bed-and-breakfast there in the future."—London Opinion.

Unusual

Once while appearing in a breakfast scene, Nora Bayes, the famous actress, saw a child in a near-by box manifesting a deep and obviously hungry interest in the food. Placing an egg upon a dish, Miss Bayes walked to the box and tendered it to the youngster. But the child's mother haughtily refused to allow him to accept the gift.

Miss Bayes laughed good naturedly. "You should let the young man take it," she said. "It is not often that eggs pass across the footlights from this side."

Ahem!

One evening Walter Damrosch, when he was one of the conductors employed by Maurice Grau at the Metropolitan Opera House, gave a dinner at his handsome residence. Most of the stars of the opera company were there, and several toasts were proposed. Mr. Damrosch proposed the health of Mr. Grau, who sat as his right, and in his speech said that everyone knew there was no money in the opera business, and that Mr. Grau was in it simply because he was a philanthropist.

In response Mr. Grau said: "I do not know what Mr. Damrosch means by saying there is no money in the opera business, when we can pay our conductors such salaries that they can live in palaces and invite us to royal banquets!"

Daily Anecdote

His Worst Patron

To Auber, celebrated French operatic composer, whose "Fra Diavolo" was so well known in the nineteenth century, belonged a distinction unique among musicians: he never listened to the playing of any of his own works.

Two days before the production of his "La Muette," Auber's librettist, Scribe, was driven to distraction by the fact that the composer had not yet prepared the overture for the work. Auber counseled patience. On the morning of the premiere, Scribe broke into his room, found him fast asleep in all his clothes, and the completed overture on the table before him.

"There you are, Scribe," exclaimed Auber, "the opera is saved! Take the score down to the orchestra and have them rehearse it all day."

"Won't you go down to hear it played?" asked the librettist.

"No! No!" replied the composer, "I never went to a performance of an opera of mine in my life."

One night Auber went to hear Rossini's "Barber of Seville," of which he was quite fond, but was dismayed to find when the performance began that they had taken the "Barber" off and were playing his own "Masaniello" instead. He rushed from the opera house, exclaiming excitedly, "I cannot stand watching my music being performed and heard."

A strange composer, indeed!

Don't Believe All You Hear—On the Radio!

Familiar Sounds Come From Unrelated Objects

Scores of odd gadgets and contraptions help the radio sound-effects man to convey the realistic sounds to your loudspeaker. For instance, the beautiful chimes, which make the listener picture some old-world cathedral, come from tapping discarded brake drums with a hammer! And when the husband in the radio play mows the lawn, an old sewing machine provides the sound effects. Why? Because a real lawn mower sounds like a threshing machine!

The sound effects library pictured has a collection of 15,000 different noises, recorded in all corners of the globe, and they augment the job of the sound man. Falling snow is nothing more than paper flakes dropped on a piece of felt.

For boat sounds there is a river-boat horn, designed especially for the "mike," and a crank turns small wooden paddles to create the illusion of a boat plying the Mississippi. The marching feet of an army eminates from a very ordinary looking frame of pegs dropped on a hard surfaced board!

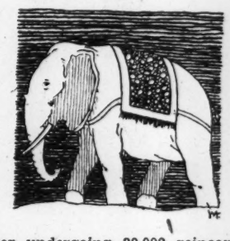
Wide World Photos

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Costly but Useless Article Is Called a 'White Elephant'?

When persons say that they have "white elephants" on their hands, they do not necessarily mean that they possess an albino pachyderm. ("Pachyderm," by the way, is from the Greek *pachys*, meaning "thick," and *derm*, meaning "skin," an aptly descriptive term for an elephant.) Figuratively, the expression "white elephant" is used to denote a useless and costly possession or an honor which causes more trouble and expense than it is worth.

The origin of the expression goes back to Siam, which is known as "the Land of the White Elephant." White elephants there are held in great veneration. The Siamese flag consists of a scarlet field on which is depicted a white elephant. This elephant on the flag is to bring to mind the tradition that Xacca, the reputed founder of Siam, is supposed by the Brahmans to have actually become a white elephant,



after undergoing 80,000 reincarnations.

It is said that in olden times the ruler of Siam had an unusual way of punishing a courtier who was so unfortunate as to incur his royal displeasure. Calling the offender to him, the king would graciously make him a present of a sacred white elephant (which, incidentally, is not really white, but rather of a light gray or ash color). The luckless recipient was forced to maintain the animal in princely luxury in a private stable with special keepers. Furthermore, the owner had to decorate the creature with costly jewels and see to it that its voracious appetite was constantly appeased. And since it would be unthinkable to make the sacred elephant do any sort of work whatsoever to earn his fantastic board and keep, the owner of such an unwelcome gift was likely to be faced with utter ruin, which was just the punishment the wily king had in mind when he gave away the white elephant.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.—REV. 19:6.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Circus for Children

Los Angeles

When Louis L. Meitus went to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, to buy a few trucks at auction, from a circus that was going out of business, he did not know that when he came back to Chicago he would be the owner of the entire menagerie.

He originally intended to buy one pony for his son, but was told that he must purchase five. He bought them. While he was at it, he thought he might as well buy all the monkeys, the lions, elephants, deer, leopards, tigers, a baboon, a hyena, and four Great Danes.

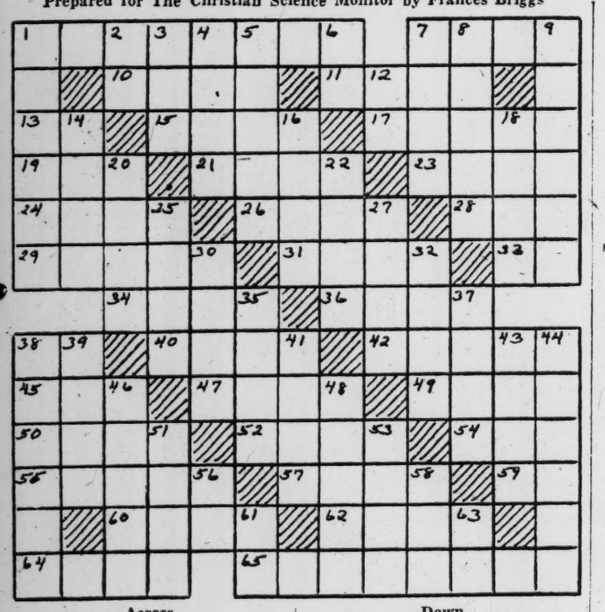
Then he secured a tent, seats, wagons, and the rest of the paraphernalia of the circus, including five trainers for the menagerie. Thus was born the Meitus Children's Circus.

This expensive hobby arrived in Los Angeles recently and under the "Big Top" daily performances are given for the children of the city. The show will remain for the rest of the winter. It is the only circus in the world that is transported by a first-class passenger train.

Busses are sent to children's homes, orphanages, and hospitals to transport the children to the circus lot. They are given peanuts, popcorn, and pink lemonade and treated to a fine performance in which clowns and other merrymakers take an active part. Everything—transportation to and from the circus grounds, admission to the show, and refreshments—is provided free of expense to these children.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is State flower of Louisiana?
7—To carry.
10—Where is the Arch of Titus?
11—What is the luminous train of a comet?
13—Millimeter (abbr.).
15—What is tough external covering of a woody perennial stem?
17—Who was last king of Troy?
19—Emerald is birthstone for what month?
21—A cross or crucifix is what?
23—What is a gazelle of the Sudan?
24—What Midian prince was defeated by Gideon?
26—What pronoun is often used in Bible?
28—A kind of bread is what?
29—The giant fulmar is called what?
31—What is another name for hook money?
33—Rupees (abrr.).
34—Who was father of Tola, a judge of Israel?
36—What tropical fish is often kept in an aquarium?
38—Kahoka is in what State (abbr.)?
40—Sandusky Bay is in what lake?
42—Daniel was delivered from what animals?
45—Among weavers, what is the yarn for the warp?
47—What is a small secluded valley?
49—Lather is formed when what is agitated in water?
50—"Plus fours" are worn in what game?
52—Powdered leaves of baobab tree, used in Africa in soups.
54—What is a match which ends in a draw?
55—What sometimes has 366 days (pl.)?
57—What musical instrument was invented by Jubal?
59—Symbol for lanthanum is what?
60—What gaseous element was discovered by Ramsay and Travers in 1898?
62—What is an assembly of huntsmen for the hunt?
64—What implement is used for stirring and spreading earth?
65—What do sailors sing in rhythm with their work?

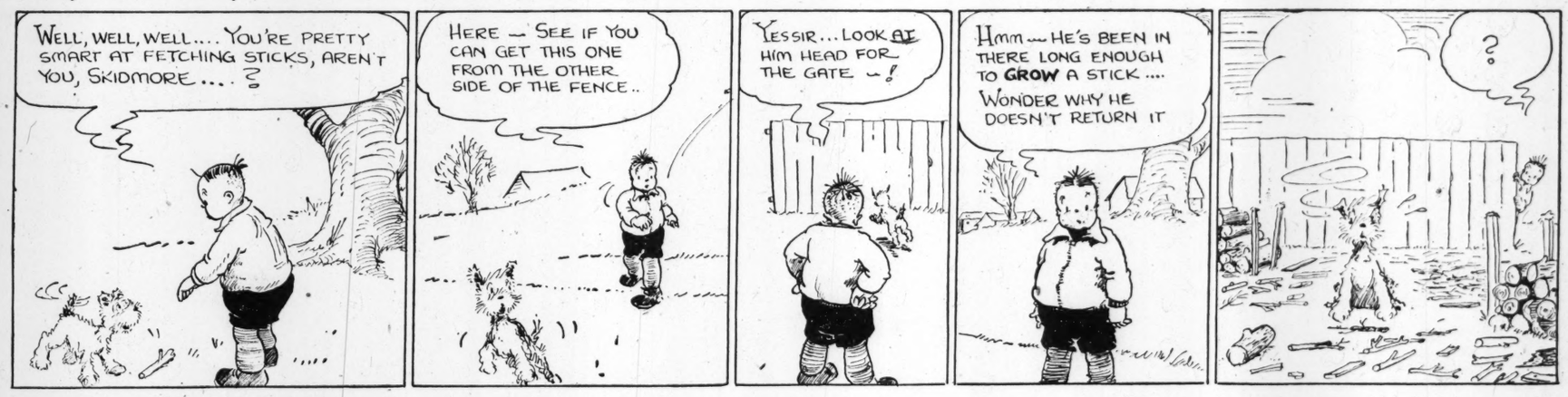
Down

1—What term is used for riches in New Testament?
2—What was nationality of Euhemerus (abbr.)?
3—What city was destroyed by Saul?
4—Who was a grandson of Esau?
5—What is any of several dormice of southern Europe and northern Africa?
6—Near.
7—What is the calliope of California?
8—Who was David's eldest brother?
9—Gladiators fought for amusement of whom?
12—What prefix signifies "son of"?
14—What is the female of an equine quadruped?
16—What do women of East use to darken edges of eyelids?
18—What bay is arm of Peter the Great Bay?
20—A loud shrill bark is what?
22—What is a tract of land between two rivers called in India?
25—What is the color of State flower of Texas?
27—Sverdlovsk is Capital of what area of Soviet Russia, Asia?
30—36 inches equal what?
32—What is another name for the rainbow?
35—Who was the Bethelite who rebuilt Jericho?
37—What is a high-cut shoe?
38—Who invaded and conquered Hungary at close of 9th century (sing.)?
39—What instrument is used in orchestra and in concert band?
41—Who was son and successor of Baasha on throne of Israel?
43—What is one sixteenth of a yard?
44—What weapons were used in Bible times?
46—A void space on paper is what?
48—The guanaco is related to what animal?
51—What is an antonym of "enslaved"?
53—Who was a son of Jerahmeel?
56—Thus.
58—Would you don, pet, or row an oarlop?
61—Laurinburg is in what State (abbr.)?
63—Symbol for tellurium is what?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Stuck for a Stick*

By LE PELLEY

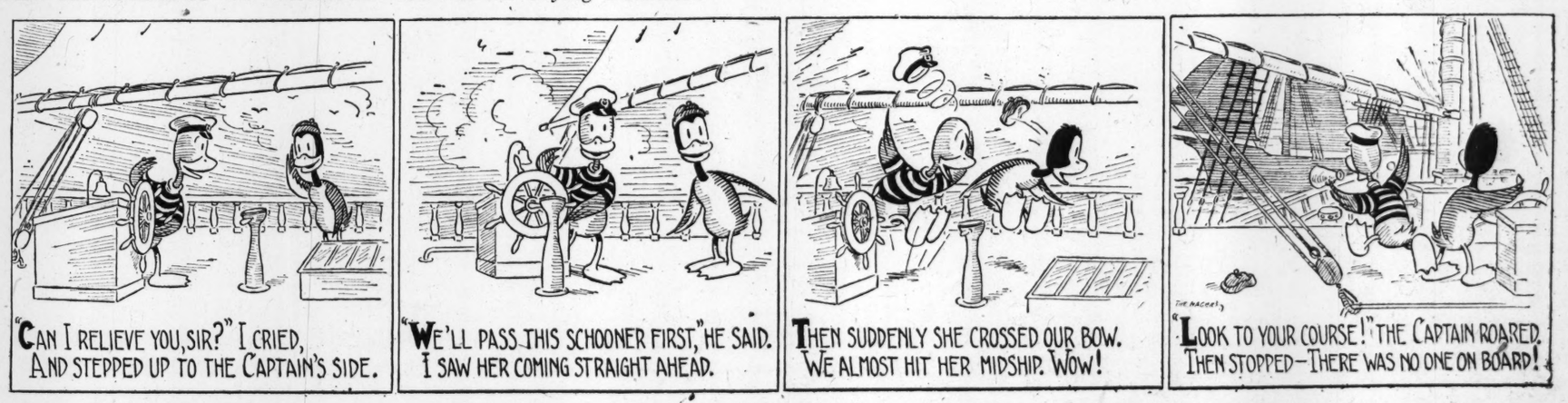

WELL, WELL, WELL.... YOU'RE PRETTY SMART AT FETCHING STICKS, AREN'T YOU, SKIDMORE.... ?
HERE — SEE IF YOU CAN GET THIS ONE FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FENCE..
YESSIR... LOOK AT HIM HEAD FOR THE GATE —!
Hmm — HE'S BEEN IN THERE LONG ENOUGH TO GROW A STICK.... WONDER WHY HE DOESN'T RETURN IT
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Slight Misunderstanding*

After the man had played a tune, the monkey took his little cup over to the children —
And they all dropped in something
But I didn't have anything to give —
So when he came to me I barked "I haven't anything now but I'll try to get something for you"
But I guess neither the monkey nor the Organ-grinder understood.

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's Not the Flying Dutchman*

By THE HAGERS


"CAN I RELIEVE YOU, SIR?" I CRIED, AND STEPPED UP TO THE CAPTAIN'S SIDE.
"WE'LL PASS THIS SCHOONER FIRST," HE SAID. I SAW HER COMING STRAIGHT AHEAD.
THEN SUDDENLY SHE CROSSED OUR BOW. WE ALMOST HIT HER MIDSHIP. WOW!
"LOOK TO YOUR COURSE!" THE CAPTAIN ROARED. THEN STOPPED—THERE WAS NO ONE ON BOARD!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Unshackle American Policy

EVEN without an outbreak of general war the Neutrality Act designed to keep the United States out of war has been tried and found wanting. In a world condition which is not war, but certainly is not peace, the act today not only belies the feeling of the people but hampers their hope of keeping out of war by preventing war. If the danger of war comes chiefly from the dissatisfied and expansive dictatorships—and that conclusion is hard to escape—then the knowledge that the vast resources of the United States would be at the disposal of those they attack should be a restraint tending to discourage potential war makers.

As it is, the Neutrality Act makes no distinction between aggressor and aggressee, between countries who threaten American interests and ideals and those who defend them. It was used actually to prevent American support of democracy in Spain. It raises no bar to those who would furnish Japan planes for bombing Chinese civilians. It has permitted export of hundreds of aircraft motors to Germany. It tells France and Britain that if they are attacked they can get no arms in the United States. And it gives the totalitarians a green light.

Now there are reasonable differences of judgment on how best the United States can use her great power to defend her ideals and interests in the world. But after recent experiences there can be no complacent assumption that military and naval defense of the surrounding oceans will suffice. The very fact of the new arms program indicates how deeply America is touched by action anywhere which tears up treaties, tips over the balance of power, and undermines the hope that institutions of freedom and of law and order will survive.

The weakening of democratic power at Munich profoundly disturbed the United States. Can any American believe that the submergence of France and Britain would prove tolerable? The United States is far closer to Europe today than in 1914. Not only has the airplane lessened the time-distance to one day; the radio brings the mental atmosphere of Europe into American living-rooms instantaneously and with an emotional impact never experienced before.

America is almost as close to England as England was to Belgium in 1914. Many students of the World War origins believe that it would never have started had the Kaiser understood clearly beforehand that Britain could not stay out. It is not possible today for the United States to say definitely that she will go to war again in Europe. Americans would strive desperately not to send another army overseas. But it is increasingly clear that Americans neither could nor would deny supplies to Britain and France. To make that clear now might be decisive in the calculations of war or peace in Europe today.

As it is American policy is more bound than was Britain's before 1914. Public opinion has already remedied one defect in the Neutrality Act by stopping war supplies to Japan. Opinion and the new tariff regulations will back with economic pressures Washington's protest against the destruction of Czecho-Slovakia. But for affirmative aid to the Czechs or to others only a little farther from the march of Fascism, amendment or repeal of the Neutrality Act would be worth a hundred protests.

Several changes have been suggested. The Thomas resolution would facilitate steps by which the President and Congress could determine when aggression had taken place and permit supplies to go to the victim. The Pittman amendment would apply the cash-and-carry plan not only to non-military supplies as in the present Act, but to arms. Repeal would abandon any effort to keep America neutral by law. At a time when clear-cut policy and freedom of action may help to prevent a war which America would be almost certain to enter sooner or later, any of these changes would be more practically peaceable than an unreal aloofness.

As We Were

CONQUEST in the twentieth century has become synonymous throughout most of the civilized world with lawlessness, anarchy, crime. The fact is a measure of the nations' moral education. Events of the last few days in Central Europe would have been shocking a generation ago, but hardly so shocking as they seem now.

Why? Because all peoples, consciously or unconsciously, have become accustomed to thinking in terms of law collectively supported—accustomed to the sense of security which increases even under faulty administration of law, just as it vanishes under the rule of force, no matter what extenuation may be offered in behalf of that rule.

International behavior which today is properly branded as criminal was accepted in the nineteenth century as an expression of a legitimate method of dealing among sovereign States. The lawlessness the world is experiencing today is simply the shocking alternative to that moral order people sensed as possible when the ideal of collective security was developing. That this alternative now appears to most of us as such a bad thing is a good thing.

A Fighter on the Court

NOMINATION of William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court, is new evidence that President Roosevelt is determined to have a vigorous, fighting liberal balance on the court as soon and for as long as may be possible. Of course, in a sense, the replacement of the liberal Mr. Justice Brandeis with another liberal does not alter the balance of the court, but the temper of Mr. Douglas's New Deal loyalty is such as to have particular force and significance.

His direction of the work of the SEC has characterized him as one who enjoys a scrap. He does not seek trouble but he has his convictions, and when battle is joined he defends them with gayety and zest. Like a good campaigner he recognizes that the only justification of controversy is to arrive at an agreement afterward, and he likes the give and take of the council table even better than that of the battlefield. He has been blunt, threatening, and sometimes inexorable, but even Wall Street has generally found him in the end to be fair.

His New Deal point of view is grounded in recollections of the hardships of a humble start in life. From being a student in a far western college where he washed his own clothes and engaged as a junk dealer to pay his expenses, he has risen by wit and industry first to a highly paid law professorship and now to the highest court in the land. That his success has not caused him to forget his earlier feelings is tribute to his intellectual fiber. He said when he went to head the SEC, "I'm the kind of a conservative who can't get away from the idea that simple honesty ought to prevail in the financial world."

Mr. Roosevelt evidently believes his western outlook, toughened and implemented by a knowledge of corporation law, will be of more use on the court than might be a present western place of residence as a matter of geographical distribution. At any rate, he is counted upon to hold his own in the free-style, rough-and-tumble argument which the late Mr. Justice Holmes disclosed took place behind scenes when the court worked out its decisions in chambers.

Tickets for Collectors

LONDON transport is troubled by the fact that passengers on its busses scatter their used tickets thoughtlessly on the floors of the vehicles, on the pavement, anywhere, in fact, but in the boxes provided. Not quite anywhere, because they will not put them in their pockets, which would be one solution—but might they not be induced to do this?

If, following a practice to be seen elsewhere, the ticket were printed on its reverse side with a picture, and if a series of such pictures were running concurrently on the various routes, can it be doubted that the collector's instinct, so widespread today, would be aroused? The children alone should have enough influence to make the scheme a success.

The litter problem would be solved, the public receive some slight addition to its knowledge, and trade might even be benefited; for where is the ardent collector who would boggle at an additional trip or two on the track of that rare specimen, that missing sailing-ship, wild flower, or whatnot, needed to complete his collection!

The Turnpike Mystery

FOUR years ago the stretch of Worcester Turnpike between Wellesley Hills and Brookline Village was finished at an approximate cost of $200,000 a mile. Although supposed to have been constructed with the latest approved materials under the supervision of safety engineering experts, the highway showed serious signs of wear within two years. Today, this $40-a-foot concrete express road has so deteriorated that motorists are zigzagging to avoid the bumps.

Perhaps it is because highways of this sort are supposed to last ten, fifteen and twenty years without repairs that wide attention has been directed to the disintegration of the Worcester Pike. And there have been some interesting repercussions, among them the fact that since the completion of the Pike, concrete has not been used in any Massachusetts highway projects. Apparently recognizing something amiss in the Turnpike failure, State engineers launched an investigation nearly two years ago, hiring some of the best engineering talent in New England. After 6,000 borings were taken, a voluminous report, costing more than $20,000, was presented to the Department of Public Works.

Adding further complications to the Turnpike mystery, the report has virtually disappeared within the archives of the Public Works Department. If, as some engineers have stated, the disintegration is due to calcium chloride—a powerful chemical used in snow removal—what reasons are there for withholding engineering details from the scrutiny of such important agencies as the Metropolitan Planning Division? Release of the report would help to convince motorists that the State is doing what it can to protect the heavy public investment in this super express motorway.

Super-Republic

Book News of the Day

THE acceptability or otherwise of Clarence K. Streit's plan for a super-Republic, UNION NOW (New York: Harper. $3), will probably depend on the degree of dissatisfaction reached by the citizenry with their respective governments. Continuation of a situation, like the present, in which the bankruptcy of all statesmanship is proclaimed in a senseless, ruinous rush for arms, might well determine the people to seek the haven offered by Mr. Streit. Signs of recovery in the high places of government would probably shelve the super-Republic till some more favorable opportunity—for there are elements of truth about the Streit plan which raise the assumption that in any event it will be heard from again sometime.

* * *

Mr. Streit has had the wisdom, in thinking out a scheme of world settlement, to sink his foundations deeper than the inchoate mass of political theories that confuse the issue today. He is not, as he reminds us, an authority on international law; but in his ten years of attendance on the meetings of the League of Nations as press correspondent, he has had facilities for tracing the League to earlier causes and for searching in them the reason for its apparent failure.

Thus he finds in the League a flaw against which democratic thinkers from Alexander Hamilton onwards have warned—that is, it is a democratic institution based not on individuals, as a democracy should be, but on governments.

Starting out from this point, the author is led, not to a league, but to a federated union of democracies, with a federal government dependent on the votes of all the citizens. A union of democracies is chosen because the democracies (fifteen altogether) represent the most advanced type of self-government and so might serve as a nucleus for an ultimate world republic.

* * *

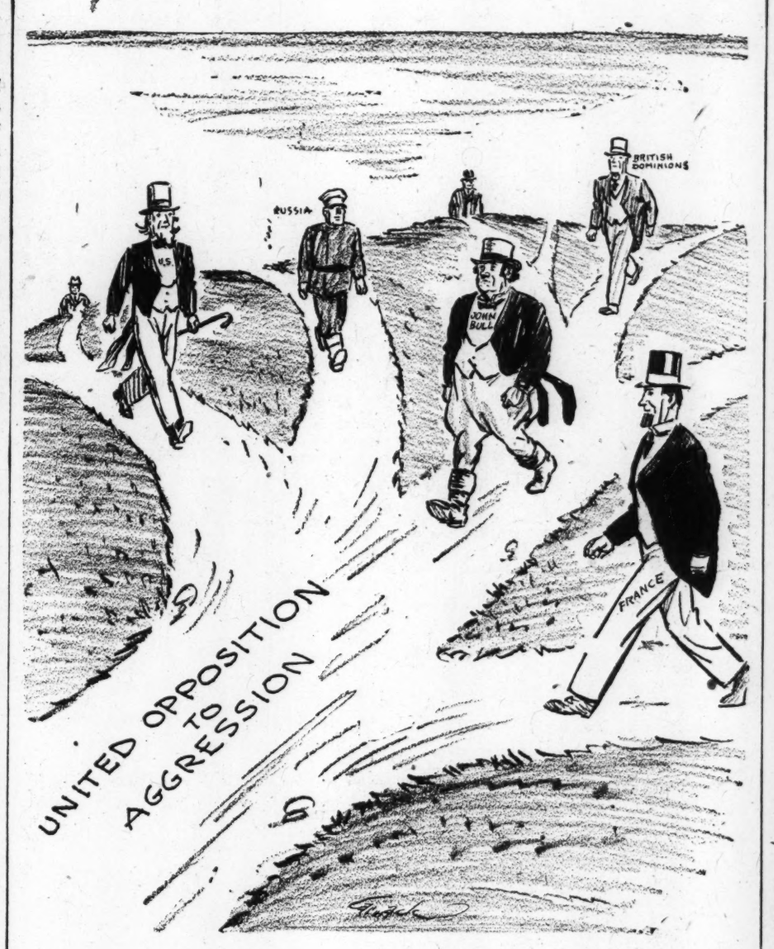
For the United States to pool its foreign policy, its gold reserve, and its armament with Norway, Belgium, Britain and the rest may not seem immediately feasible, particularly in view of the stout isolationism called for by a large section of Americans. But the benefits that would accrue to all nations who should come into such a union are beyond all possibility of doubt.

Disappearance of tariffs within the union, unifying of the protective system in a single central command—a system so powerful that no militarist would dare to challenge it—a guaranteed security backed by two-thirds of the world's trade, and many other prospects of prosperity and security are not an unwelcome note amid today's alarms.

Mr. Streit's plan, which bears the stamp of long and careful thought, will presumably find its least exuberant reception among the controllers of the present political system, but it seems destined to be closely studied for some time to come by all who are searching the horizon for some form of genuine stability. It is undoubtedly a real contribution to the political thought of the day.

H. J. S.

Converging Paths?



The Back Number

FROM the first Dennis Mulcahy hadn't liked the new school. For what was the use of it? They had a school already, and a good one, built in '93 with himself and Aloise Hoffman and Ed Thompson and old George Gardner on the committee. A wasteful age this was, to be thinking of discarding a building run up only yesterday!

And all last Fall, of cool mornings, Dennis orated earnestly to the Gents' Morning Club before Jamie Hoag's. He spoke at the Town Meeting, too, his grizzled eyebrows jutting. The old school was still good. It had been good enough for his children. And it was good enough for his grandchildren, small Tim and smaller Nora. And the meeting listened, and there were buttered words of praise of Mr. Mulcahy, but in the end they rolled over Dennis as though he wasn't there at all. That Dennis liked least of all.

"They beat me," he told tall Nora, his daughter-in-law. "And then they tried to get me on the buildin' committee! But I'll have no art nor part of it," he said stubbornly. "I'm a back number, as the feller says. Leave me hear nothing more of it."

So neither tall Nora nor small Tim nor smaller Nora so much as mentioned the new school. That wasn't easy. Nor was it easy for Dennis himself. For years, trudging up town and back, he'd gone down School Street. Now he went roundabout, but even so he couldn't dodge it entirely. Carpenters hammered, and the cement mixer barked under the painted leaves. Then there was staging rising beyond the bare trees. And finally a white cupola thrust against the blue winter sky. Dennis trudged his way, trying to forget this blot on the landscape. And then—forget it he did.

* * *

For of one snowy day, unbeknownst to him his feet—the treacherous creatures!—turned him into School Street. And there was the new school, its red brick warm through the white curtain. He heard the sound of hammers and saws, sniffed the smoke from the stovepipe of the builder's shack by the front door, and something tugged at the hard heart of Dennis. And when the door of that small shack opened, and young Tom Carter, clerk of the works, called, "Come in, Mr. Mulcahy, and get warm," those treacherous feet of his obeyed.

It was familiar and—it was good. There were rolled blueprints, and a small stove glowing, a muddy floor and men coming and going. It brought back old times, and Dennis liked that. But not the school, mind you. Young Tom showed him that, and Dennis said, "Ah," and "Is that so, now?" and sniffed continuously. But not, as young Tom thought, in disparagement. The smell of sawdust and plaster was sweet to Dennis.

"A good building," he admitted, but added, "If we needed it."

"Drop in again," urged young Tom.

"Harrumph!" said Mr. Mulcahy, and trudged off.

It was soon after that tall Nora noticed that Dennis was up town longer of mornings, that he went earlier for the afternoon mail. She was glad of that; winter was a hard time for old folks. And then Nora became curious, for Dennis was away longer still of mornings and afternoons. But when not only Dennis but small Tim and smaller Nora began coming home but barely in time for supper, that was too much. A lonely house was hers, with no one about all day.

* * *

"And you off wading in brooks, likely," she scolded. "Let me see your feet, now."

"They're dry," claimed small Tim, and they were. And smaller Nora added, "We weren't out, at all."

"Then where were you, till this hour?"

"At the new school," piped smaller Nora—and then giggled, for Dennis frowned at her horribly. Then small Tim said stoutly, "But you do be too, Gramps, every day!"

"And me telling you not to tell!" stormed Mr. Mulcahy.

"But he is, Mom." And there was pride in Timmy's voice. "He does tell them what to do—even Tom Carter. They're laying floors now, and today Gramps made them throw out half a truckload of second grade maple." And smaller Nora chimed in, "And Mr. Cortesi, the contractor, said he'd pay him ten dollars a day to say home, the bother he is. Didn't he, Gramps?"

And tall Nora looked at the three of them, and her foot tapped. "So you'll have no art nor part of it!" she laughed, and Gramps' ears turned pink. And she said, "A fine back number you are!" and then Dennis Mulcahy chuckled also.

"Have your way," he said. "I am that. I admit it. For a back number, mind you, is something to consult for real wisdom. Am I right?"

"Oh, go on with you!" laughed tall Nora.

DANIEL CHASE

North . . South . . East . . West

Realism in Government

By Frank L. Perrin

TOPEKA, KAN.

ON JANUARY 9, a little more than two months ago, a man still lacking some years of two score and ten, took upon himself at the behest of the people of Kansas, the solemn obligation of Chief Executive. I had some curiosity before meeting this gentleman, Gov. Payne Ratner, as to just why the responsibilities of this office had been imposed upon him. I wondered if he counted himself among the conservatives of the Republican Party, or if he boasted of something which we have come to regard as modern liberalism. The answer came during a pleasant visit in his office the other day. Let me quote him verbatim:

"We have heard much in recent years about such terms as liberalism and conservatism, about the reactionary and the radical. Discussions of these terms have produced many interesting speeches. Another term, it seems to me, is more fitting than all the rest. That is realism. To be a realist is to hold fast to true facts. We are facing serious and unprecedented difficulties. If we are to conquer these problems we must accept them for what they actually are, and not for what we might wish or imagine them to be."

* * *

Perhaps it may be agreed that there is no better or more advantageous approach to any problem, big or little, complex or simple. It may be discovered, likewise, that many of the problems which perplex students, economists, politicians and those who seek work vainly may be analyzed and resolved by a simpler process than that which we employ, recommend or discard as ineffective. We may discover that as electors, as the shapers and architects of our own economic domicile we have been remiss because we have accepted no responsibility for the operations which have been carried on. The real job of the man and woman most concerned is to see to it that those who build, direct, shape and act for us act actually in our behalf. That, I take it, in the language of the Kansas Governor, is true realism.

Many of those who now are complaining most bitterly of waste, loss, extravagance, and disregard of the rights of the people who pay the bills, have too long slept on their rights, have forgotten their duty on election day, and have awakened only after the damage was done. Kansas, taking into account the conditions in other States of the Middle West, is fairly prosperous. But aside from agriculture and its allied industries such as milling and processing, there is a lack of all except seasonal employment.

* * *

It is true that in the oil fields capacity production has increased tremendously within a decade, but the wells are not permitted to yield beyond a prescribed quota. It would seem that with the cessation of imports from the Mexican fields the natural demand would warrant a greater production in the home areas. Fuel oil, for instance, is selling at a higher price in St. Louis and Kansas City, both tributary to water freight carriers, than in Boston. The oil industry may present a realistic problem.

Kansas, nevertheless, wants more industries. But the inducements, under present economic conditions, are not sufficiently alluring to attract outside capital, or even the money of sagacious Kansans who have saved something from the turn-over of recent years. There is, almost everywhere, the not always declared purpose, in the agricultural belt, of shifting the increasing tax burden from the farms to the cities. The counties and the small towns have the strength in the legislatures to do just this. But Governor Ratner says this will not be done in Kansas.

These are brave words, and I hope they are true ones. But in Kansas, as elsewhere, Federal Land Bank mortgages on farms, and Home Loan mortgages on town and village and city homes are being foreclosed. Tax revenues from these properties will diminish or entirely disappear. The inevitable burden will fall upon the prosperous farms and going industries capable of bearing it. The mounting costs of state, school, county and township government must in some way be paid.

The Chief Executive of a State or a Nation who solves the problems of this day and generation must come to his task with a clear sense of their stubborn complexity. He will not succeed if he is a mere theorist. He must be, like the new Governor of Kansas, a true realist.

The Wide Horizon

It Was a Powerful Speech

By Pearl Strachan

DUDLEY PARKER STANIFORD came down to breakfast with a step elastic and triumphant. That had been a powerful speech of his, in defense of the home. "What made our forefathers great men?" he had asked, and had answered, "The women." His audience had burst into applause, and, when he quitely added, "The women who stayed at home," they nearly lifted the roof. It had been the dramatic finale to the campaign he had waged to make it illegal for married women to be employed in the professions or industry, in Arbutus Falls.

Where was the morning paper? They had probably printed his speech in full. "The Sanctity of the Home Upheld." That was it.

"Agnes!"

"Yes?" His wife began to serve his cereal.

"Will you get me ten extra copies of the Gazette when you go to town this morning?"

"I'm not going."

"I thought you had an appointment with your hairdresser."

"I canceled it. I've asked Sally Burton to luncheon, and I shall have to cook."

"Won't Maggie do that?"

"Maggie had to leave us."

"What!"

"Your new law. She's married."

"My secretary, Mrs. Cooper, will get them for me."

"But, darling, will Mrs. Cooper be at work?"

Dudley Parker Staniford glanced up suspiciously at what he thought was a trace of sarcasm in his wife's voice, but she was looking serenely, demurely, into her cup.

"Oh, no," he murmured, "I forgot."

* * *

It was time to leave. Mrs. Cooper would not be there. Whatever should he do without her? There wasn't another like Mrs. Cooper. Anticipated every need. Never got excited. Never lost anything. Never let him miss an appointment. Never allowed troublesome persons to intrude on him. Funny, he'd never thought about Mrs. Cooper's being married before. He had been so glad to get someone who knew how to do his work.

Soberly he entered his office. Better call for a stenographer while it was still early. No answer. No answer for several minutes. What the? Finally a strange voice came over the wire. Where was Ethel, the operator? Ethel never kept him waiting. Ah, she was married too. That was right . . . only a month before, and they had given her a party. She had married a shipping clerk getting twenty dollars a week. How would the two of them live on that? They should have waited, he thought, and then said to himself, "Waited for what?"

There was a rap at his door. The stenographer to be trained as his new secretary entered. He dictated three letters and sat back in his chair. He was not in a letter-writing mood.

"It's useless," he said wearily.

"Anything wrong, Sir?"

"No. Just this new law will take some getting used to. Can you get me ten copies of this morning's Gazette?"

"You'd like your speech clipped?"

"Yes. What did you think of it, Miss Clark? You are a single girl. Don't you feel it's right for you to have a chance and not be kept out of jobs by married women?"

* * *

Miss Clark's eyes were round and wondering as she replied:

"I've never been kept out of a job by a married woman."

"How do you know?"

"Well, when I came here you gave me a test."

"Yes?"

"You never asked whether I was married or single. You wanted to know what experience I had had in business. My stenography was satisfactory. And so were my references."

"That's true."

"You never asked if I had any home responsibilities to think of."

"No."

"Yet they were practically the same as Mrs. Cooper's—a small brother and sister to take care of. I had to plan meals and see that the house was kept in order."

"Well?"

"It did not interfere with my office work—any more than Mrs. Cooper's home responsibility did with hers."

Dudley Parker Staniford sighed, "Well, Miss Clark, I think we shall get on very nicely. You know the business. Your work is excellent."

"I'm sorry, Sir, but I'm afraid you will have to train someone else."

"What?"

"Under the new law I too shall have to leave. I was coming to tell you that when you rang for my services, but I thought it might help you if I typed these letters out for you first. You see, I was married eighteen months ago."

Finding Pebbles

We walked together on the beach
Finding pebbles in the sand;
A curious shape, a speckled stone
Was treasure to the searching hand
Until within its avid reach
It found a rarer one to own,
And pockets held a miser's store.
We had no need to walk as kings
Who being rich must live alert,
But we could value common things
For none could envy what we bore,
Our having brought no other hurt.

JOHN RITCHEY